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FIRST EDITION.

A BLOODY DUEL.

Meeting of Two Desperadoes at Medicine Lodge, Indian Territory.

Revolvers Emptied and Both Parties Killed with Bowie Knives.

Most Desperate Struggle on Record.

(From the N. Y. World.)

MEDICINE LODGE, I. T., July 5.—Medicine Lodge, the great rendezvous for hunters during the colder months, when the buffalo and antelope, unable to eke out an existance in more northern latitudes, are forced to seek the more succulent pasturage and genial airs of the South, can at last boast of a sensation the equal of which old settlers in the neighborhood say they never beheld in this wild and lawless region. There have been many most atrocious murders committed all along throughout this section of country, and outrages without number, and all without eliciting more than a few passing comments; but a duel *a l'outrance* such as was fought in the soft twilight of yesterday evening between two notorious frontier characters was an exception—a novelty hitherto unknown, and it consequently produced a tremendous amount of excitement among those who witnessed it. It was a horrible affair throughout, both men being literally shot and hacked to pieces, and finally dying, blood to each other's embrace. Before, however, entering into the details of the fight itself I venture a slight description of the Lodge and the immediate *locale* causes of the duel.

Medicine Lodge is the very heart of the Indian nation, about a hundred miles south of the Kansas frontier, and, on account of its peculiar natural advantages as a hunting rendezvous, is annually the resort of a large number of both whites and Indians. Even on the main lines of travel pursued by the buffalo in his migrations from south to north and vice versa, Nature being originally a simple trading station with the Indians it has risen to the dignity of a settlement, though its boasts, with the exception of two rather good-sized buildings, used for storage purposes, are but five in number and of most unimposing dimensions.

In the centre of the "settlement" stands a huge log cabin occupied by Job Harding, a Kentuckian of enormous strength and stature, who, in addition to his pursuits as hunter and trapper, adds to his income by keeping a small stock of goods, which he exchanges with the Indians for pelts and hides, and sells to such parties as happen to run short of supplies.

This cabin is divided into five compartments, two of which the trader reserves for his own use, and two for serving as a store and lock-room. The latter, in view of the character of the customers of the place, is, of course, extensively patronized, being usually crowded with a motley throng of Indians, frontiersmen and half-breeds to whom strong drink from sheer force of indulgence has become a necessity, and gaming the inevitable occupation of their leisure hours. A long, wooden table, rough made but commodious, extends nearly the whole length of the room, around which, in lieu of chairs, are placed rows of empty kegs and cracker-boxes for the accommodation of such as may feel an inclination to play.

It thus happens that the game, which is usually conducted by Harding in person, rarely closes, the press of players filling a seat as soon as vacated, and the bank keeping open as long as there is a reasonable promise of profit.

The Texas Desperado.

At the faro table I recognized Anderson, the Texas desperado, the horse-thief, the celebrated pistol-shot, the red-handed murderer. I saw the silver-mounted pistol, now peeping out at his breast, send death into the bosoms of three humanities in as Newton dance-house, three years ago. I instinctively recoiled at our eyes met, and he flashed a look of recognition on me. In the account I had written of the dance-house tragedy I had held him up to public execration as a scoundrel deserving of the lowest, and had even advised the formation of a vigilance committee, to inflict on him summary vengeance. I had no reason, therefore, to expect his friendship, but, on the contrary, the full revenge of which I knew he was capable. He kept his seat, however, and Harding at that moment entering, I quietly withdrew and hastened to the house in which the party to which I was attached had taken up its quarters, with a view to arming myself.

As I passed along a wing of the building a voice hailed me by name from an up-stairs window. Looking up, the figure of a man appeared, who beckoned me, with a rapid motion of the hand as if inviting me to ascend, suddenly disappeared. Though not at the time recognizing the person who thus hailed me, I was no left long in doubt, for on mounting the stairs I encountered the burly form of an old Newtonian, who escaped me harmed by the hand and expressed the greatest pleasure at our meeting.

The Kansas Desperado.

"Why, McCluskey," I exclaimed, "what brings you here so far out of your usual beat"

"To avenge Mike," he replied. "But come here into my room, where we can talk in quiet," at the same time pushing open the door of a small room adjoining the kitchen, as for we had entered and he had offered me a chair, he proceeded to close and fasten.

"Anderson is here," he resumed, after seating himself on an old saddle which had been dried up to serve as a stool, "and I've tracked him all the way from Abilene, where Hudson has just driven a big herd of beeves. Old boy, I shall kill Hugh Anderson to-day. —— him," he exclaimed, starting from his seat, with clenched hands and eyes blazing with fury, "—— him, I've got him now, and by —— I'll give him what he gave Mike."

"I don't want to drop on him," replied McCluskey. "I'll give him an equal show in a fight like a man square with pistol and knife. I want a good man to back me up and see fair play."

Anderson Challenged.

As I was anxious to witness the progress of events, I strolled into the gambling room, and taking a position where I could easily observe everything that transpired, quietly awaited the delivery of the hostile message. It was not long ere Anderson and Richardson, and half-breeds, entered, and striding up to where Anderson was dealing the cards, bent over him and whispered in his ear. The players, accustomed to such interruptions, at first paid no attention to the delay, and the conversation, which soon became animated and others to re-arranging their stakes, but it soon became apparent that a subject of more than ordinary interest was under discussion. The face of Anderson, usually set and immobile, flushed first with an expression of blank astonishment, then to a look of dismay, and finally exhibited unmistakable signs of fear. Rising quickly from the table, he made a strong effort at self-control, and briefly announced to the crowd that the game was suspended to be closed. Then, drawing his revolver he passed quickly through the players, who by this time had crowded close around him, and attended by Richardson entered the store which, as I supposed, surrounded by a throng of Osages, was driving close bargains in furs and robes.

As briefly as possible Harding was made acquainted with the state of affairs, and his servions were secured in the coming affray.

The utmost excitement now prevailed. The desire to witness the duel, the cause of which had already been bruited about, seized upon one and all alike, and some of the hunters, thinking that their companions, who were out a little way from the camp herding their stock, might feel disappointed at not witnessing the affair, mounted their horses and rode out to surprise them of what was going on, so that in less than an hour after the passage of the challenge at least seventy spectators had gathered at the appointed spot.

The Terms Agreed Upon.

Meanwhile the two principals had retired apart with their seconds to prepare themselves and their weapons. By the terms agreed upon between Richardson and Harding, the antagonists were to fight with revolvers and bowie-knives—to be placed back to back at an interval of twenty paces—to wheel and fire at a given signal, and after the first interchange of shots to continue the fight as each one should deem it best to his advantage.

On the Field.

McCluskey had recovered his equanimity immediately on receiving the notification of the acceptance of his challenge. As he emerged from the house, where he had made his brief stay, he looked a picture of manly strength and vigor. A tight-fitting buckskin shirt and leggings, tastefully embroidered, set off his robust form to great advantage, and it was apparent to all that, in the event of a close encounter, he would prove a terrible antagonist to his rival. His revolver, of Colt's make, he carried in his right hand, while his bowie, worn in a sheath of untanned deerskin, rested on his left hip within easy reach.

Anderson wore his usual dress, save that a broad belt, in which was stuck a knife, confined his coat at the waist and the usual changes his sombrero for a military fatigue cap. He passed by close to where I was standing and our eyes again met. Save that the look on his face hardened a little and he contracted his brows to a visible scowl, there was nothing to indicate the presence of any unusual excitement, not even when to take the position assigned him he had to pass within an arm's length of McCluskey.

Duelists in Position.

But little time was wasted in preliminaries. The twenty paces were quickly stepped off and the principals placed in their respective positions. The sun had long since set, and the dark pall of evening was rapidly setting on the spot, so that neither could be annoyed by the rays of the sun, nor could either side complain of holding an inferior position. The crowd grew back to what was deemed a safe distance, and the seconds, after a moment's consultation apart, advanced to give the signal.

The giving of the signal had fallen by lot to Harding. Stating to the principals, who by this time began to show signs of impatience, that this would be the report of a pistol, he drew his own weapon and discharged it, first asking the question and receiving the usual answer that both were ready.

The Duel.

McCluskey was the first to fire, wheeling as he did so, though the smoke had scarcely curled up from his pistol before the report of Anderson's weapon followed. A momentary pause ensued, each of the antagonists closely scanning the other to note the effect of the shot. Across Anderson's cheek a deep furrow, from which the blood slowly began to trickle down, told the work of his antagonist, while McCluskey remained standing in his original posture, to all appearances unharmed. But this was not the fact. Those nearest to him fancied they saw a sudden spasm, as of pain, pass through his frame, and his face certainly blanched to a death-like pallor, but just where the ball had taken effect they could not tell. At the second fire McCluskey again anticipated his opponent, and taking a more deliberate aim succeeded in breaking his left arm. Anderson uttered a sharp cry and sunk on one knee, but quickly recovering himself returned the fire, and this time with horrible effect. The ball passed through McCluskey's mouth, carried away with it several of the clenched teeth and a portion of the tongue, finally lodging in the base of the skull. McCluskey staggered forward wildly a few steps and made desperate efforts to steady himself. The blood poured in torrents from the wound and stained his hunting shirt and dripped from the muzzle of his pistol; but with heroic courage he continued to advance, spitting out mouthfuls of blood at each step or two. During the brief interval thus gained Anderson, who, in his crippled state, had every reason to shun a hand-to-hand encounter, had not been idle, but fired another well aimed shot which broke McCluskey's right arm above the elbow. As if this was not enough, he sent still another ball after him, which, striking him in the pit of the stomach, caused him to fall forward heavily on his face. McCluskey was now mortally wounded and mangled, and literally weaker from loss of blood. Tearing open his shirt in his agony a crimson spot in his left side indicated the place where Anderson's first shot had taken effect. Yet still, however, retained in his grasp of his pistol, and by an effort superhuman in its coolness and deliberation fired at his antagonist his third shot. The latter has been closely watching for this, and confidently expected to have relieved his opponent of his pain by suddenly dropping to the ground. Too late, however, McCluskey's finger was already on the trigger and his eye along the sights, and when his adversary's body reached the earth it was heavily by a Colt's pistol ball. A moment of pain followed and the spectators saw a figure of a man clutching wildly with his hands at the grass and writhing and twisting in horrible contortions. The bullet had struck him full in the abdomen, and pierced the coating of the stomach. Another thrust drove the pitchfork into Logan's hip, and a third in his head, but the latter inflicted a slight wound only. A number of men were near by, and seconds to be pacified by fear, so that they were unable to run to Logan's assistance. The latter fell down, and then, as is alleged, the murderer jumped on and kicked him like a madman, after which he ran away into the bushes. Logan was hid out on a bed of blankets and hay in the barn, and Dr. Hough, of Rahway, was summoned, who at once pronounced Logan's case hopeless. Word was sent to the Chief of Police of Rahway that a murder had been committed, and he, in turn, telegraphed to the chiefs of Elizabeth and Newark for the arrest of the murderer, giving a description of him. In Newark the dispatch created a great stir among the police, and several persons were arrested, supposed to dovetail into the description, but, in the meantime, the fugitive was captured by Chief Wright and officer Marshal, on the road, about half way between Rahway and Elizabeth, and conveyed him to the Rahway lock up. As it was evident that Logan's hours were numbered, Coroner W. C. Westlake and Justice Jackson proceeded to the Noe farm, about six o'clock last evening, and took the dying man's ante-mortem statements, which was substantially the same as the foregoing, the facts of which, indeed, were obtained from Logan himself an hour or so before.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TRAGEDY IN A HAYFIELD.

A Man Murdered with a Pitchfork

An extraordinary tragedy took place on a farm in Linden township, Union county, N. J., last Monday. On Saturday night a man giving his name as Michael Doran was arrested by Chief of Police George Wright, of Rahway, for creating a disturbance in the saloon of Joe Bechler, in the latter place. He was held until Monday morning, when his employer, Noah B. Noe, a farmer, residing in the Linden township, just beyond the Rahway city line, appeared and paid his fine, amounting to some $5. Michael was released, and, after taking a "nip" or two, turned upon the farm and resumed work there. He had been employed on the place since about the Fourth of July. His fellow-workmen plagued him somewhat about his having passed a couple of nights in the lock up, but it seems Michael relished the jokes but indifferently, and manifested rather a sulky disposition. About eleven o'clock he suddenly became terribly enraged at a fellow-workman named Isaac Logan, and, in his anger, plunged a three pronged pitchfork into the unfortunate man's bowels. Logan sprang back and tried to parry this thrust and succeeding ones, but with slight success. The instrument entered in three places, some inches below the waist, in the abdomen, and pierced the coating of the stomach. Another thrust drove the pitchfork into Logan's hip, and a third in his head, but the latter inflicted a slight wound only. A number of men were near by, but seemed to be petrified by fear, so that they were unable to run to Logan's assistance. The latter fell down, and then, as is alleged, the murderer jumped on and kicked him like a madman, after which he ran away into the bushes. Logan was hid out on a bed of blankets and hay in the barn, and Dr. Hough, of Rahway, was summoned, who at once pronounced Logan's case hopeless. Word was sent to the Chief of Police of Rahway that a murder had been committed, and he, in turn, telegraphed to the chiefs of Elizabeth and Newark for the arrest of the murderer, giving a description of him. In Newark the dispatch created a great stir among the police, and several persons were arrested, supposed to dovetail into the description, but, in the meantime, the fugitive was captured by Chief Wright and officer Marshal, on the road, about half way between Rahway and Elizabeth, and conveyed him to the Rahway lock up. As it was evident that Logan's hours were numbered, Coroner W. C. Westlake and Justice Jackson proceeded to the Noe farm, about six o'clock last evening, and took the dying man's ante-mortem statements, which was substantially the same as the foregoing, the facts of which, indeed, were obtained from Logan himself an hour or so before.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE MODOC TRIALS.

The Testimony all Against the Indians.

The Weakness of the Defense.

Speeches by Jack and Schonchin.

The trial of the Modocs implicated in the murder of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, on the 11th of last April, began at Fort Klamath, Oregon, on the 5th inst., and closed on the 9th. The testimony for the prosecution was of the most positive character, and such as leaves little doubt of the guilt of the prisoners. The only witness for the prosecution whose testimony was of little value was Mr. Dyar, Indian Agent for the Klamath Reservation. He could swear positively to nothing, except that he accompanied Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners on the 11th of April. On the first day of the trial the charges and specifications against the prisoners was read to the following named Indians, all of whom pleaded "Not guilty:" Capt. Jack, Schonchin, John, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Sholocks, and Bonchaw. The following summary of the first and second day's proceedings is given by *The San Francisco Alta Californian*:

T. K. Riddle was the first witness placed on the stand. He gave the usual story about the facts of the massacre. During the course of cross-examination Anderson, who, in his crippled state, had every reason to shun a hand-to-hand encounter, had not been idle, but fired another well aimed shot which broke McClusky's left arm. As if this was not enough, he sent still another ball after him, which, striking him in the pit of the stomach, caused him to fall forward heavily on his face. McCluskey was now mortally wounded and mangled, and literally weaker from loss of blood. Tearing open his shirt in his agony a crimson spot in his left side indicated the place where Anderson's first shot had taken effect. Yet still, however, retained in his grasp of his pistol, and by an effort superhuman in its coolness and deliberation fired at his antagonist his third shot. The latter has been closely watching for this, and confidently expected to have relieved his opponent of his pain by suddenly dropping to the ground. Too late, however, McCluskey's finger was already on the trigger and his eye along the sights, and when his adversary's body reached the earth it was heavily by a Colt's pistol ball. A moment of pain followed and the spectators saw a figure of a man clutching wildly with his hands at the grass and writhing and twisting in horrible contortions. The bullet had struck him full in the abdomen, and pierced the coating of the stomach. Another thrust drove the pitchfork into Logan's hip, and a third in his head, but the latter inflicted a slight wound only. A number of men were near by, but seemed to be petrified by fear, so that they were unable to run to Logan's assistance. The latter fell down, and then, as is alleged, the murderer jumped on and kicked him like a madman, after which he ran away into the bushes. Logan was hid out on a bed of blankets and hay in the barn, and Dr. Hough, of Rahway, was summoned, who at once pronounced Logan's case hopeless. Word was sent to the Chief of Police of Rahway that a murder had been committed, and he, in turn, telegraphed to the chiefs of Elizabeth and Newark for the arrest of the murderer, giving a description of him. In Newark the dispatch created a great stir among the police, and several persons were arrested, supposed to dovetail into the description, but, in the meantime, the fugitive was captured by Chief Wright and officer Marshal, on the road, about half way between Rahway and Elizabeth, and conveyed him to the Rahway lock up. As it was evident that Logan's hours were numbered, Coroner W. C. Westlake and Justice Jackson proceeded to the Noe farm, about six o'clock last evening, and took the dying man's ante-mortem statements, which was substantially the same as the foregoing, the facts of which, indeed, were obtained from Logan himself an hour or so before.—*N. Y. Herald.*

STATE-MENTS.

MEADVILLE is mourning for water works.

A COLORED cornet band has been organized in Oil City.

THE GRAND LODGE of Knights of Pythias met in Reading yesterday.

NUMEROUS accidents by lightning are reported throughout the State.

VISITORS to the Gettysburg battle-field are very numerous this year.

A READING tight-rope performer proposes soon to walk across the Schuylkill river.

SIXTY-SIX fresh Chinese have arrived at Beaver Falls, and more are expected.

TEN entries have been made for the Tidioute tub race, which takes place to-morrow.

THE Titusville dry goods merchants have inaugurated the early closing movement.

MRS. MARY A. DURAND has been appointe postmistress at Herrick, Bedford county.

CAMP MEETING will be held at Georgetown, Beaver county, commencing August 20th.

THE rival bands at Erie are trying to see which can afford the most gorgeous uniform.

FOUR firms of Sharpsville pay $500,000 freight per year to the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

A JOHNSTOWN man expects to ship 12,000 quarts of blackberries to Pittsburgh this season.

THE Titusville *Courier* says: "A new case of SMALL CAPS is wanted at the *Herald* office. 'Tis a girl."

THEY stop the mills and factories in Norristown in order to give the operatives a chance to attend picnics.

"CANEO" is still the favorite head for country papers to use in connection with walking-stick presentations.

A SERIOUS cattle disease—somewhat resembling the epizootic, has appeared in Valley township, Armstrong county.

BRICELAND, the Washington county murderer, enjoys his time and exercises his skill by decorating his cell with pictures.

FOUR bands and eleven fire companies will participate in the annual parade of the Meadville Fire Department, August 7th.

A SCRANTON MAN relates that he was dragged over two miles by a peacable dentist who attempted to extract one of his teeth.

JAMES COOSHAN, of Big Beaver township, Lawrence county, is a youth measuring six feet high and weighing three hundred pounds.

THE Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company —a distinct organization from the P. & A.—is endeavoring to have themselves called.

WILLIE OYLER, Pittsburgh's crippled criminal, escaped a second time from the Beaver county jail on Monday, but was soon recaptured.

A TITUSVILLE man, who travels considerably by rail, always takes a hand organ with him, because organ grinders never die or meet with accidents.

ONE of Howe's elephants broke loose while going from Sharon to Youngstown, and enjoyed an elephantine rampage of some hours before he could be captured.

SHE "wore a showy white dress, enlivened with pink, which was in harmony with her jolly good nature," is the description of a Butler county belle by a Parker City paper.

JAMES ALEXANDER MOWATT, who figured prominently as a democratic speaker in Pittsburgh during the local option campaign, is "stumping" for prohibition in Rochester.

A PATHETIC incident is related of a Greensburg bull. A little chicken having lost its mother, was adopted by the tender-hearted bovine, which allows the orphan to roost on his neck.

TED O'NEIL sustained a fracture of the collar bone on Monday, at Titusville, by the caving in of a large quantity of earth. He was at work in a trench when the accident occurred.

THE Dupont Company's powder mill, near Tamaqua, was exploded on Tuesday morning, with a fearful result. The shock was heard several miles. Samuel Miller, a young man about twenty years of age, was horribly mutilated and instantly killed.

ON Friday last as John Hayden, and Joseph Clark, of Upper Oxford, Chester county, were driving in a wagon they turned out to pass another vehicle, when their's ran up on the bank upsetting and throwing the occupants out. Hayden was killed instantly by the fall.

BERTIE SIMMONS, seven years old, met with a singular accident at Titusville, by which he lost both of his thumbs. It appears that he and some other children were playing with a lawn mower, and by some means got their hands in the cutter while in motion.

THE stockholders of the Venango Bridge Company met on Monday evening at Titusville, and organized by the election of the following officers: President—J. J. Vandergrift; Secretary and Treasurer—John Irwin; Directors—George V. Forman, J. H. Marston, J. McElroy, Joseph Bates, W. J. Brundred.

ON Saturday afternoon a young man by the name of Martin C. Heath, aged twenty years, was run over by a train of cars on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Girard, receiving injuries from the effects of which he died. The body was taken to Harbor Creek, Erie county, seven miles below Erie, where the deceased's parents reside.

MR. DAN. CUMMINGS was very severely burned at Titusville, on Monday, by the accidental upsetting of a bucket of burning oil over him. It seems he was climbing up the side of a still when the oil in the bucket, from some cause, took fire, and the man had hold of it when it fell over him. Mr. Cummings, with characteristic presence of mind, jumped into the creek and extinguished the flames on his person.

ON Saturday night, a young man named Wm. Bamerick, was struck by a freight train, near Lilly's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and was instantly killed. He had spent a portion of the day at Lilly's and had become terribly intoxicated, and his death is therefore directly attributable to the demon alcohol. He lived a short distance west of Lilly's, and was aged eighteen years.

MRS SNELL, wife of Mr. Richard Snell, in Potsgrove township, Montgomery county, was gored in a terrible manner by a cow, Monday morning, the 14th inst. Mrs. Snell was engaged in milking a cow at the time, when another cow came up behind her and gored her, the horn passing into her back and going nearly through the body. It is said that the cow in a poor woman was again tossed by the vicious animal. When rescued she was insensible, and she is now lying in a very critical condition.

A NEW well was struck on Friday on the Fox farm, south of Clarion river. It is pumping fifty barrels; owned by Grant and Thomas, of Foxburg and Clarion; and by Mr. Moore, of Shekaty Run, one mile from Petrolia, reached the sand and began flowing at the rate of seventy-five barrels; owned by Duncan Cameron, James Orr and others. The Pat Lyon well, McClelland farm, near Greenville, is doing about the same, two weeks from over 300 barrels to about 100. The Campbell & Scudder well, on the Keppell farm, is reported still doing 300 barrels.

THE total valuation in the borough of Pennsville for 1873 is $2,680,840, divided as follows: In the S. W., property, $1,407,630; inmates and single free-men, $345,430; total, $1,753,060. N. Ward, property, $771,465; inmates and single free-men, $171,465; total, $952,780. Increase of valuation in the borough over last year, $142,060. The borough tax rate for 1873 is 3 mills and the assessment in the S. Ward amounts to $6,459.18. The dog tax is estimated at $200 additional. Assessment in North Ward, $1,583.34. Dog tax estimated at $175 additional. The total assessment in the borough, $8,-242.52. With the 25 per cent. off, allowable for prompt payment, the net assessment is $6,-031.89.

OBITUARY.

Bishop of Winchester.

A telegram, which arrived Monday night, conveyed the intelligence that Samuel Wilberforce, D. D., Bishop of Winchester, fell from his horse on Saturday and was killed. He was riding with Earl Granville from Leatherhead to Lord Gower's country-seat, where Mr. Gladstone was awaiting him. The horse was going at full speed at the time the Bishop fell; he took no steps to break his fall. All the Indians agreed to the murder, because they did not want to go away from this to another country. Hooka Jim went out on the morning of the 11th of April for the express purpose of killing Canby, and the four scouts above mentioned all advised me in council to be a party to the massacre of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commission, and I always thought I would have to bear the blame. Another thing which made me afraid to kill the Commissioners was that I had been told that they carried arms and that they would kill me when we met. Hooka Jim again advised the killing of Meacham and the Peace Commission, but I did not want to do so, or to have any trouble with them.

The Court soon after went into secret session, and is thought the Modocs will undoubtedly be found guilty.

On Monday last a serious accident occurred to a man named Lovel Osborne, at Rockwood's Mills, a few miles east of Union City. The man was working about a train of cars on which cars laden with lumber were passing, and in some unexplained way got jammed between one of the cars and a board pile or some other obstruction. The man was caught just above the abdomen, compressed within a span of three inches in depth, and pinned in that position until the car could be unloaded and pushed away from him. When finally extricated he was senseless and breathless, his eyes protruding and face black from the suffusion and compression of blood; one thigh broken and numbers of minor bruises and contusions. A physician was immediately summoned and treated the case with his customary skill, to such good purpose that the man is in a fair way to recover from injuries which were unanimously pronounced fatal.

THE following Pennsylvania Postmasters were appointed during the past week: Hummel's Wharf, Snyder county, John Schoch; Karthaus, Clearfield county, Chas. Schuarz; Lecort's Mills, Clearfield county, Charlie Mignol; Mercer, Montgomery county, J. Alexander Supplee; North Pine Grove, Clarion county, Andrew Bostaph; North Rome, Bradford county, Eugene L. Lent; Paradise, Lancaster county, A. F. Witmer; Tylersburg, Clarion county, Wm. Goodwin; Upper Dublin, Monigomery county, G. J. Ambler. The post-offices at Cecil, Washington county; Libby, Union county, and Middlebury Centre, Tioga county, have been discontinued.

A NEW swindling dodge has lately been developed in some of the eastern counties. Two men would visit a wealthy farmer, representing that they wished to establish a township library, and obtaining his signature they would write a promissory note above it, and then negotiate the note. About a dozen agriculturalists were victimized.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

German Troops Leaving France.

CIVIL WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Extraordinary War Taxes to be Levied in Spain.

PEOPLE LEAVING BARCELONA.

Belligerent Rights Refused to Carlists by France.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Meeting.

MADRID, July 23.—A meeting attended by all the members of the Cabinet and a large majority of the Cortes, was held last evening at the War Office to discuss the measures necessary to secure the overthrow of the insurrection parties in the country.

Extraordinary War Taxes.

The Cortes has approved the bill providing for the imposition of extraordinary war taxes. Persons known to be in sympathy with the Carlists are to be taxed heavier than the loyal population.

The Policy of the Government Condemned.

A minority of the Cortes has issued a manifesto condemning the policy of the Government.

Council of Generals.

MADRID, June 23.—President Salmanca held a council of Generals to-day. He was advised to summon immediately into active service 90,000 men of the reserves.

Civil Governors Dismissed.

The Civil Governors of Seville and Albacete have been dismissed and replaced by special delegates. Gen. Martinez has sup rseded Gen. Valevole as Captain General of Valencia.

Insurgent Column Defeated.

The inhabitants of Utrera have defeated and taken two guns from an insurgent column, which marched out of Seville to carry into effect the declaration of independence.

An Insurgent Iron-Clad Watched.

As the insurgent iron-clad Vittoria was sailing from Alicante, a German frigate, which was lying in the harbor, got up steam and followed her out, by orders received from the German Legation at Madrid.

People Leaving Barcelona.

BARCELONA, July 23.—Fearing disturbances in consequence of the issue of the proclamation of independence, many respectable inhabitants are leaving the city.

Desertion.

A colonel of the civil guards here has deserted and joined the Carlists.

The Total Carlist Force.

BAYONNE, July 23.—The Carlists claim that their effective force in Spain numbers 30,000 men. They have disembarked a large quantity of arms and ammunition from England at Requita.

French Neutrality.

PARIS, July 23.—The Carlists have made a formal demand on France for the recognition of their rights as belligerents. The French Government has refused, and declares that it will remain perfectly neutral. In accordance with this policy, it has forbidden Spanish Republican vessels sending succor to Puyceda by way of the port of Vendres, a French town on the Mediterranean.

FRANCE.

German Troops Leaving.

PARIS, July 23.—It is officially announced today that the fortified town of Mezieres, the capital of the Department of Ardennes, and the town of Charleville, on the opposite side of the river Meuse, were evacuated last night by the German forces, which have occupied them since the conclusion of the war. The staff of General Manteuffel, commander of the army of Occupation, will remain at Nancy for a short time. After its departure from that city the Verdum district will be the only French territory occupied by German troops.

Insulters of the Assembly to be Prosecuted.

VERSAILLES, July 23.—The Assembly this afternoon, after a most excited and tumultuous debate, adopted a bill empowering the Permanent Committee, which sits during the recess, to prosecute insulters of the Assembly. Ernaul, in the course of a vigorous speech, denounced the dictatorship as the daughter of license, and declared that tyrannical republics were sure to beget Czars.

Carlists Demanding Belligerent Rights.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

PARIS, July 23.—A proposition for the recognition of Carlists has been more than once discussed in the French cabinet. The Duke De Broglie favors treating with the Government of Don Carlos as the only power capable of performing the functions of government in Spain. President MacMahon is willing to accept the Duke De Broglie's views, but he will be were not himself compromised by his promise to the friends of Don Carlos, but other members of the Ministry apprehend that such a course would greatly excite France and too glaringly countenance and recognize monarchical tendencies as right. Carlists, however, are confident of early recognition, and are encouraged by their recent successes everywhere, the general disorganized state in Spain of every power that could have opposed them, and by the apathy and acquiescence that seem to have seized the Republicans. The Spanish Government requested permission of the French authorities to take wan ounterial to Puyceda from the port of Vendres by way of Spain, but, having recently manifested its incapacity to supply that place by the route through Spain on account of the Carlists, France refuses permission, and Puyceda will therefore probably fall.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Civil War in Entre Rios.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The United States Consul at Montevideo, in view of the civil war in Entre Rios, recommends that the United States steamer Wasp proceed to the ports of Parana and Paraguay, for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens.

The following is the report from Commander Maban of the Wasp, dated off Montevideo, June 14, addressed to Admiral Taylor, commanding the naval force in the South Atlantic station: "The revolution in Entre Rios still continues. The reported capture of Parana early in the month proves to have been false. It is said in the 'morning's papers that Urquiza has ordered all males in Entre Rios be tween fifteen and seventy years to be enrolled. The estates of those who do not report are to be confiscated. The journals estimate 18,000 men in arms on one side or the other. It is asserted from Argentine sources that the Jordanites receive encouragement and assistance from Brazil. The only thing that seems to afford foreigners in the published proclamation of Jordan that he will shoot any foreigners fighting against him. It appears also that some of his men boarded a Dutch bark and took from her two iron carronades."

WEST INDIES.

Engagements with Insurgents in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 23.—Spanish dispatches from Santiago de Cuba report several small engagements with insurgents near Zarzal and Zucaro, but do not confirm the previous telegram, which announced a heavy battle. They show, however, that the insurgents are concentrating their forces near Puerto Principe, and news of a general engagement may arrive at any moment.

Revolution in Puerto Platter.

PUERTO PLATTER, July 9.—The whole country is in a state of ferment. Communication between this place and Santiago is interrupted. A rising is regarded in the interior. Gen. Altamira, a revolutionary chief, is said to be making head against the Government troops.

President Baez's Troops Defeated.

CAPE HATTIEN, July 10.—Information has been received here that the insurgents in the north of San Domingo had an engagement with the troops of President Baez, and that the latter were totally routed.

ITALY.

Nomination of Bishops.

ROME, July 23.—A consistory will be held next Friday for the nomination of Bishops.

No Welcome for the Cure of Santa Cruz.

The Cardinals here have had instructions from the Vatican not to receive the Cure of Santa Cruz on his arrival in this city.

Liquidating Ecclesiastical Property.

The commission for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property opened its session here to-day.

MEXICO.

Revolutionists Defeated in Jalisco.

MATAMORAS, July 23.—An official telegram from General Ceballos to the military commander of this city, dated at Tepecan, the 17th inst., announces the complete defeat of the Revolutionists in the State of Jalisco and the capture of the leader, the famous Chieftain Lasoda, who has for the last fifteen years refused to submit to the authority of the Federal Government, and has headed a band of malcontents in armed hostility nearly all that time.

—The Emperor of Austria will go to St. Petersburgh in the autumn. His visit is regarded by the press as of deep political significance.

NEW YORK.

Correspondence on the Steamer Virginius Leaving Aspinwall—Suit Against Goodrich's Murderess—A Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against the Brooklyn Trust Company.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1873.

The Steamer Virginius.

The correspondence is published covering the recent action of the American Consul, the American commander of the gunboat Kansas, and the Spanish commander, Autran, of the Spanish guuboat Bazan, in regard to the sailing of the steamer Virginius from Aspinwall under the escort of the gunboat Kansas. Commodore Autran claimed that the Virginius, by landing arms and ammunition on the island of Cuba for the insurgents, had laid that vessel liable to capture by the Spanish authorities at any time after the commission of such alleged violation of international laws, but Commander Reed, of the Kansas, held that the running of a blockade only laid the vessel liable to capture when in the act, and that the penalty of such act should not follow escape.

The American Consul, Therrington, at Aspinwall, in response to a query from Commander Reed, said the Virginius had a right to fly the American flag, quoting as a precedent the action of Minister Huriburt in April, 1872, when the latter requested the Kansas to then escort the Virginius from the harbor at Aspinwall. On the 29th of June Captain Reckendorf, of the Canandaigua, which had just arrived, ordered the Kansas to escort the Virginius from the harbor, which was done, the Bazan making no demonstrations, but Commander Reed announced the Virginius as a pirate and has officially informed his Government of the affair. The action of the American fleet is endorsed by Secretary Robeson.

Suit Against Goodrich's Murderess.

Suit has been brought against Lizzie King, alias Kate Stoddard, the object of which is to foreclose a mortgage on one of Goodrich's houses in Degraw street, Brooklyn. King, alias Stoddard, is made a party to cover any rights she may have in the premises as the widow of Charles Goodrich. When the papers were read and it was explained that the object was to cut off her claim to the property, she said she had no desire to get a dollar out of Goodrich's estate, nor does she propose to claim anything; but she would wish to get certain trinkets which the deceased presented her with, and which she says are now in his father's possession.

The Brooklyn Trust Company.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by John J. Allen, ex-Assistant U. S. District Attorney, against the Brooklyn Trust Company. Controller Schraeder, of Brooklyn, says he does not intend to take any action towards recovering the city funds, believing that the city will get every dollar by waiting.

A private meeting of the directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company was held to-night, at which the best means of disposing of the Georgia State and Williamatic Railroad bonds in their possession, in order to realize cash for the use of the company, were discussed, together with the advisability of resuming business. At the conclusion of the meeting the following public statement was made: "On examination of the affairs of the company, the directors are confident the receiver will be able to pay a dividend of fifty per cent. on the amount due depositors on August 11th." The directors propose to call a meeting of stockholders at a later day, with a view to fill up the capital stock and resume business.

Shot by an Indignant Father.

Benj. Hyms to-day shot Dr. Milline, warden of the Home for Lame and Crippled Children, the doctor having beaten Hyms' son, who was an inmate of the building, in the head with a cane. Previous to the occurrence Hyms had Dr. Milline arrested on a charge of assault and battery, but the complainant was dismissed on the examination. Hyms was arrested and held to bail in $2,000. The doctor's wound is not dangerous.

SPORTING NEWS.

Aquatic.

TOLEDO, July 23.—The fifth annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association commenced this morning. The first race, for pleasure and working boats, distance ¾ mile and return, six entries, was won by the Eva, of Toledo; time sixteen minutes.

The second race, senior four oared shells, distance 1¾ miles and return, three entries, was won by the Undines, of Toledo; time twenty-one minutes and thirty-one seconds; the Excelsiors, of Detroit, second. The Wahwah Sums, of Saginaw, capsized on the home stake, righted herself and withdrew, their boat being badly stove up.

The third race, junior six oared shells, distance 1¾ miles and return, four entries, was won by the Excelsiors, of Detroit; time twenty-seven minutes and fifty-five seconds; the Undines, of Toledo, second.

Fourth race, double sculls, but one entry. Curtiss and Allcock, of the Chicago Rowing Club, were the only pullers. Course, ¾ of a mile and return, in nineteen minutes and ten seconds, took the prize.

The Turf.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Great excitement prevails among horsemen in reference to the coming meeting at Cleveland between the celebrated horses Judge Fullerton and Camores. Fullerton is a New York horse and Camores a Boston. Both are friends, and like animals have always both made the same record—2 21¾. Camores made this at Prospect Park last September, and Fullerton at Saratoga, in October, each having defeated the other. The knowing ones say it will be a contest to make cash bleed. Address Smith Mald, American Girl and Lucy are named for the free to all, and speculation is rife in reference to the second place in this race. It is conceded by all that the meeting has brought together the finest field of horses ever known in America.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 24, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has very generally risen throughout the Gulf States, the upper lake region and the Northwest, but has fallen over the Middle States and lower lakes. The temperature has risen somewhat over the Ohio valley, the lake region, and New England. Easterly winds and cloudy weather, with occasional rains, have been reported from the Southern States; southwesterly winds and clear weather from the Middle and Eastern States, the lower lakes, Ohio valley and Iowa. Southwesterly winds, with increasing cloudiness, prevail in Minnesota.

Probabilities for To-day.

On Thursday for the Southern States, easterly winds.

For the coasts, cloudy weather, with light local rains.

For the Middle and

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873.

BANDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 38½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

THE New York *Tribune* is authority for the statement that the "Farmers' Movements," and the "Granges," are distinct organizations, the former being political and the other non-political in its tendencies. The distinction is worth remembering in connection with the reports of the operations of these bodies.

THE Emperor of Austria speaks in flattering terms of the character and quality of the articles exhibited by Americans at the Vienna Exposition. We would accept his utterances as particularly flattering, were it not that politeness will constrain him to say complimentary things to all exhibitors.

GOVERNOR JACOBS, of West Virginia, is engaged in a stirring controversy with the State Legislature and the Courts, both of which are against him, in several points of administration. The Governor has a candidate or appointee for keeper of the State Prison, and the Legislature another. The Courts have decided in favor of the Legislature, and now the Governor talks of resigning. This will make a special election and an appeal to the people to decide on the controversy.

DESPITE the efforts made to conceal the fact, the Carlists are making decided headway in Spain, or the Carlists and Communists combined. The red flag of the Commune, displayed at Carthagena, seems to have been sufficiently potent to compel the surrender of the best vessels in the Spanish navy. The course of the Ministry in outlawing the crews of the surrendered vessels, will probably make matters worse rather than better. The melting away of the Republican army is another unfortunate circumstance, showing that the drift of sympathy is against the Government, although it may not be so clear what it favors. It is quite evident that a general breaking up cannot be long deferred, unless affairs greatly mend.

THE Shah's experience in Paris seems to have been uneven ful, or else the atmosphere of the gay city, where "good Americans go when they die," was perfectly suited to the noble Persian's taste, and let the cocottes that were regarded as rath or alarming in England, were looked upon as a matter of course in Paris. The gay city seems not to have been permanently attractive, however, as the stay of the Persian has been cut short, and he has gone forward to Republican Geneva. The grand feature of his trip has clearly been his English reception, and this will linger in his memory, with sweet savor, for a long time to come. Whether any of the element that proved so charming in London will follow him to poetic Persia remains to be seen.

THE Committee to investigate the Mayor's receipts and fees, has been reinvigorated by Councils, and to-morrow its first meeting is to be held under the resolution recently passed. We hope a thorough investigation, of the sort bestowed by Butler on the people of New Orleans, will be made. That is, we desire the Committee to go back of books and papers, and search into the facts, and then we hope, through the report of the Committee to Councils, of course, to know just what the fees and perquisites of the Mayor are worth. They are estimated at a handsome figure. As the Committee is also empowered to inquire into the perquisites of the police officials, we shall be glad to know the result of the investigation. If we are ever to have any reform in our city and police administration, it must be through the exposures of the evils of the fee system.

ALEXANDER McCUE, City Judge of Brooklyn, is entitled to the honor of giving utterance to a very mellow definition of the crime committed by Mr. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company. His statement is that "he did not consider that Mr. Mills had been dishonest in business, but that he had committed the too prevalent error of using other funds as his own." This is what might be called an exceedingly smooth and agreeable definition. Yet after all, we suppose it is true that a rose would smell as sweet, though called by some other name, and we imagine that the losses of the swindled depositors and stockholders of the Trust Company, are just as great, and quite as hard to bear, as though Mr. Mills had been accused of thievery. Had a starving boy pilfered a money drawer to get the means to buy bread, he would not have been so smoothly referred to as was the Bank President. But where is the difference in the nature of their crimes? If one is a thief, so is the other.

THE success of Sir Samuel Baker, in his great expedition into Africa, affords grounds for the belief, not merely that the African slave trade will be thoroughly suppressed, but that the resources of Equatorial Africa will be developed and utilized, ere long. It seems, that were it not for the Arab slave dealers, there would be little trouble in managing the African tribes. As it is, the slave traders were defeated in several engagements, and their power effectually broken. The African tribes conformed quite cheerfully to the regulations imposed, and manifested a disposition to adopt such methods of life as might be imposed upon them. The new arrangement entered into between the Khedive and Sultan will leave the former free to develop the country in such manner as may seem to him best. His well known energy and keen foresight will lead to the utilization of the new regions which have come under his control; and whatever the soil may be capable of producing will be raised, to a very great extent. Few men have such opportunities for bettering the condition of an unfortunate class as the Khedive of Egypt. How he will, as regards the civilization of the African tribes, improve his opportunities, remains to be seen.

WHEN the *Dispatch* undertakes to decry the city's credit, it should understand what it is driving at. If it knows anything about those railroad bonds, it knows that under a judgment obtained by the bondholders, the city's interest in the railroad stocks was sold, precisely as we stated. The city, after a time, compromised the old, six per cent. railroad bonds, giving in exchange finally *five*, not *four* per cent. bonds, for principal and interest. All but $50,000 of the old bondholders accepted these—the compromise practically consisting in reducing the rate of interest, by one per cent. The real point in discussion was the averment of the *Ledger*, that the city is acting dishonestly in not paying these $50,000 bondholders the full amount of their bonds, when the city is pledged to $1,750,000 not to do this, without making the same terms to them. It is an old dodge to hold a small amount in this way, as a whip lash to compel the payment of a larger sum. What we said, and it is to this the *Ledger* objects, if the $50,000 people want their money let them sue the city. Should they force payment, as they probably can, it will relieve the city of the obligations of the compromise with the $1,750,000 bondholders. But this is the exact thing they are careful not to do, the whole tribe being in collusion to force from the city the larger sum, despite their compromise. And papers with no more gumption than the *Dispatch* are always ready, of course, to help them. The entire point is, simply, that the $1,750,000 bondholders are trying to get more than they have agreed to receive, by having the full claim of the $50,000 bondholders urged through the press upon the city. The terms of agreement between the city and those who accepted the compromise bonds stops it from *voluntarily* paying those who do not accept the compromise bonds, except on condition of giving the same benefits to the compromise bondholders. What the city may do *involuntarily* is another matter. In keeping to the agreement it acts honestly and honorably. Hence it is that we invite the $50,000 people to get their money through the courts, and hence it is, they do not want to do it. Does the *Dispatch* understand?

THE CANADIAN MOBILIER.

If we contrast American with Canadian politicians and financiers, two things will be quite evident—that the latter are no more honest than the former, and not half so shrewd. We had a huge combination to make money out of the Government and people, which we called the Credit Mobilier. After swindling right and left, to an amount estimated at over two hundred millions, the Government got after them, only to find that their tracks were so well covered that to this day it is a matter of doubt whether any of the number will be convicted and compelled to disgorge. Tempted by the success of the Americans, the Canadians went into a little enterprise of the kind, which has been summarily exploded, to the great injury of several gentlemen of high position in the Government and society. An American who, after being used, was quietly snubbed, has the credit of dealing out the exposure referred to. The facts, in brief, are as follows:

In March, 1871, George W. McMullen, of Chicago, being in Ottawa, learned of a project to build a Canadian Pacific railway; and securing for himself some financial backers, Jay Cooke, and George W. Cass being, reputedly, among the number, he formed an alliance with Sir Hugh Allan. The latter and his associates were to obtain the contract to build the road, in the company of which McMullen and others representing the Northern Pacific Railroad were members. Allan represented that money was necessary to secure the proper legislation from Parliament, and the cooperation of certain influential men, and his earliest expenditure, as he said, was $8,500, loaned to Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Francis Hincks, with the understanding that "it was never to be repaid." Allan also stated that Sir Francis Hincks, who was Finance Minister of the Canadian Government, had elected to take $50,000 cash, and the place of Secretary of the Company for his son, in preference to stock and ultimate profits. About the time the Parliament was to meet, Allan required money for current expenses, and a levy of $50,000 was made on the American parties in April, 1872, and the sum was placed to Allan's credit. Of this sum he drew $40,000, and reported to McMullen that he had disbursed $10,000 to Francis Hincks, $5,000 to the Attorney-General, and $13,000 to certain French newspapers. The necessary legislation was obtained, and Mr. Abbott, a partner in the concern, was authorized to pay Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, $35,000 "to aid in elections about Quebec."

The one who drew most heavily, if we accept in guileless innocence the statements of Allan, was Sir George E. Cartier, who "opposed" the affair and must needs be "conciliated." For this purpose, and to elect the ministerial candidates, the American parties were drawn upon for $50,000, and Sir George Cartier received some $200,000, besides other sums, amounting in the entirety to $398,000. When the various political objects aimed at had been accomplished, the Americans were bowed out. The result was that enough was united in Parliament of these transactions for a Committee of Investigation to be ordered, very much against the will of the Government. This Committee was manipulated with some skill, and failed to report. The ministerial journals thereupon set up a howl of virtuous indignation, whereupon McMullen again presented himself with evidence, inculpating the principal members of the ministry. He makes a distinct statement that $398,000 was paid out by Allan in cash, of which there was paid to the following officials, for election expenses, the sums set down: To Sir John A. Macdonald, First Minister, $20,000 or more, to Sir George E. Cartier, about $300,000 (doubtful); to Sir Francis Hincks, Minister of Finance, $18,500; to Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, $25,000; to Mr. Ouinet, Attorney General, $10,000. In support of these statements copies of orders, letters, drafts and receipts are given.

The effect upon the Ministry is somewhat amusing. Hinaks denies that he asked or received any money from Allan "in connection with the Pacific Railway." It is intimated that the Ministry will resign, and a general election be ordered. Among the Ministry, there are several gentlemen with exceedingly treacherous memories, but they are being pressed so hard, that memory "springs to life again." In the meantime it is shrewdly suspected that McMullen has been busy getting back the $40,000 of American money that was spent. To do this, he first threatened to publish the documents if the several Ministers did not make good the money. This, with what he may have derived from the sale of the papers for publication, must have netted something handsome. In the meantime the political fortunes of the Ministry and the party of the Government, are under a cloud. They have been discovered in a very disreputable transaction. The agreement signed by Sir John MacDonald, giving Allan the railroad contract, was bestowed for money. The entire Ministry, it would seem, were in collusion, to rob the Americans. That Sir George Cartier's hostility was understood among them is more than suspected; but the Americans have turned the tables upon them, and the Mobiliers of Canada are, as a result, pretty thoroughly used up.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

Outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Below will be found a table exhibiting the condition of the one hundred and fifty eight national banks in the State of Pennsylvania, exclusive of those in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, at the close of business on June 13:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$46 720 497 42
Overdrafts	290 670 22
U S bonds to secure circulation	26 160 150 00
U S bonds to secure deposits	710,000 00
U S bonds and securities on hand	659,800 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,643,958 66
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	5,515,118 78
Due from other national banks	1,955 826 45
Due from State banks and bankers	1,313,3507 53
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,793 247 62
Current expenses	280 6 9 89
Premiums	383 222 21
Checks and other cash items	464 231 37
Bills of other national banks	834 853 05
Bills of State banks	1 066 00
Fractional currency	147,8 4 92
Specie	44 222 31
Legal tender notes	4,847,102 00
U S (depositors certificates of	5 000 00
Total	$93,704,924 78

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$26,810,780 00
Surplus fund	6,859,780 15
Undivided profits	1,966 9 3 56
National bank notes outstanding	22 939 416 00
State bank notes outstanding	106 994 00
Dividends unpaid	174,524 75
Individual deposits	30,868 300 66
United States deposits	352 621 33
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	12,629 63
Due to national banks	2,730,803 80
Due to State banks and bankers	548,807 70
Notes and bills discounted	267,274 18
Bills payable	46,395 62
Total	$93,704,924 78

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CROP prospects throughout Southern Minnesota are represented as unusually good.

J. WESLEY HILL, a well-known actor, died in St. Louis, on Tuesday, of abscess of the liver.

THE steamship Tigress, in search of the Polaris, arrived at St. Johns on Wednesday morning. She will remain a day or two to take coal. All on board are well.

THE weather continues very hot in England. A severe thunder storm, accompanied by sharp lightning, swept over Lancashire on Friday, damaging the crops and killing several persons.

ONE of the survivors of the wrecked steamer Atlantic has brought suit against the owners for one hundred thousand dollars, claiming that he has been disabled for life by reason of having his legs frozen.

THE Kansas stallion "Smuggler" is stated, in a special dispatch from Olathe, Kansas, to have trotted a mile, over the course at that place, on Tuesday, in 2:19¾. This horse was broken to trot less than a year ago, and has been in training but six months.

THE International wrestling match for two thousand dollars in gold and the championship of the world, between John McMahon, of Rutland, Vermont, and Thomas Copeland, of Canada, took place in Troy last Tuesday night, and was won by McMahon.

A DIFFICULTY occurred on Monday evening, at Concord, Ky., between F. W. Strickelett and William King, contractors on the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad. Strickelett fired two or three times, when King turned and fired, instantly killing Strickelett.

JUDGE GILES, of the U. S. District Court of Maryland, has recently decided that under the act of Congress of 1792, canal barges propelled by horse-power, and towed by tugs to inland ports, are not liable to pay tonnage dues and license fees. The ground of the decision was that, as the barges had no motive power of their own, they could not be considered vessels. This opinion is important, as following the elaborate decisions, to the same effect, of Judges Cadwalader and McKennan, of the U. S. Courts in Philadelphia.

UNDER the head of "Strayed or Stolen," Mrs. S. Susan Hundley, of Shuffey's Farm, Wythe county, Va., advertises her husband, Andrew Jackson Hundley, in the Richmond *Enterprise*. She says he left her about two months ago, in company with one Manda Wyrick, who, she believes, "conjured or bewildered" him by giving him a "cup of coffee to drink upon the top of which she saw a blue gloss swimming." They were accompanied by her son "Bob," who left a wife and three children." The deserted matron says: "I want A. J. arrested and handcuffed, if necessary, and brought back to me dead or alive, as he owes a good many debts that he must pay, and he owes me a support in my old age."

THE arrest in New Haven of an Italian, for illegally holding and practically enslaving four children, may result in some general good. It is notorious that in various cities of the United States many of the Italian children employed in begging, blacking shoes, playing musical instruments, &c., are the slaves of bad men who have secured the young unfortunates by means of some wicked bargain with unnatural parents, or by kidnapping. The children are not able to make their wrongs known; their earnings support their cruel taskmasters; and it is difficult for the law to get at the real facts in the case. Here is an opportunity for the better class of Italian residents to do a good work for their country and for humanity.

THE saloon keepers of Bluffton, Ind., have issued a regular notification to the public that, having obtained license according to law to sell spirituous liquors, they propose to conduct their business according to law. They therefore notify all married women who do not want them to sell to their husbands to leave writ en notice to that effect within three days, "and all unmarried women or girls who have 'fellers,' or beaux, whom they do not wish to have taking their bitters at our bars, will please give like notice." They have also issued a form of permit for the use of wives, in which they grant the husband the right to drink when and what they please, and waive all claim for damages arising therefrom.

THE brains of idiots have usually been found quite small—often less than half the ordinary weight, and in some instances less than a fourth. But in a list of crania contained in a recent work by Dr. Flint, one idiot is shown to have had a brain that weighed 54.33 ounces; two others had brains weighing a little more than 48 ounces; the brain of another, of "the lowest degree of intelligence," 46 56, and that of one "below the condition of a brute," 44 8, or less than four ounces below the normal weight of the human brain. The cranial cavity was measured by Morton in 525 instances; the largest, 144 inches, was that of a German; the smallest, that of an Australian, only 58 cubic inches.

A DISPATCH from Vienna gives an account of a visit by the Emperor of Austria to the American department of the Exposition. After a close and careful examination of many articles on exhibition, the Emperor said: "For improvements in inventions and new inventions since the last Exposition, America is without comparison in the entire building. America makes here a more varied, instructive and interesting display than it has shown in any previous foreign exhibition; beyond that the most noticeable feature in your display of industry and art, is the constant evidence which it affords that the artificers are thinking men, and that your labor seems inspired by constant and active intelligence."

IN THIS COUNTRY the man who advertises for a wife is always a thief, and the woman who answers is usually his congenial mate. But there seems still to exist candor enough in England to make such expedients worth trying, by advertisers at bay. A man named Berson was the other day tried for bigamy in London who had been for several years leading a life of gross profligacy in the course of which he had married no less than a dozen young girls, become engaged to several others and carried on correspondence with no less than thirty, some of them of perfectly reputable position. All this time he was holding the responsible offices of usher and of professor in various schools. But instead of teaching the young idea how to shoot, he found its more delightful task to rear the tender thought in the minds of his numerous correspondents.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Crawford Democratic County Committee is called to meet at the Court House in Meadville, Wednesday, July 30th.

THE popular indignation against the back-pay robbers is increasing in intensity all over the country. Democratic and Republican journals come near together on this question.

GEN. DEVENS is now mentioned as a desirable anti-Butler candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. The only obstacle to his at once gaining the leadership of the opposition forces is the non-committal action of Governor Washburn.

THE Mississippi Republican State Convention, to be held in Jackson, on Wednesday, August 27, will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Education.

THE roll-list of delegates to the Republican State Convention from Beaver, Washington and Butler counties is as follows: Senatorial, W. S. Shallenberger, of Beaver; Representative, Messrs. Green and Garvin, of Butler; I. D. V. Hazzard, of Washington; D. Critchlow, of Beaver.

THE Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Messenger* is not pleased with a letter ex Congressman Waldron has written about his back pay grab. It asks: "Why does he not put the money in his pocket, and face the music like a man, or send it back to the United States Treasury, where it belongs, and stop blubbering about it."

OF THE election to be held in Kentucky August 4, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The Legislative campaign is becoming warm throughout the State, and the indications are that the next Legislature will be a decided improvement on the latter. Most of the candidates have committed themselves in favor of a constitutional convention, an immigration bill, and against the dead head system. It seems that Kentucky is at last moving with the rest of the world."

AS THE Crawford county system does not give good satisfaction in making political nominations, the Democrats of Clarion county have invented a plan of their own, containing parts of several systems, which is received with favor. Each voter votes for one person for each of the offices to be filled at the subsequent general election, and also for two delegates to carry the returns of the election to a convention to be held at some designated place. The convention is composed of these delegates, who in casting the votes of their respective districts, are governed by the result of the general vote at the primary election, casting the vote for the person who had previously received the highest number. They continue to vote thus until this person is either nominated or withdrawn, after which they cast their ballot for the next highest candidate, and so on. The plan, it will be seen, has many advantages.—*Warren Mail.*

POMEROY'S *Democrat* says: Why is it that Democracy and drunkenness are so generally associated? Go where you will, three out of five Democrats are afraid to be known as temperance men, as if it were a disgrace to be a temperance man, and a crime to disc untenance the cause of nine tenth of he misery and three-fourths of the taxation now cursing this country. The Democratic politician who is out of office flies from rum hole to grog shop from saloon to sample room, to rally the Democracy. Public meetings are held in the whisky shops, and the very man who urges reform from Republican corruption spends for whisky the last dollar he can borrow, and goes home drunk, or sees his audience in that condition. Hundreds of times have we been severely denounced for defending the cause of temperance, on the ground that without the whisky vote Democracy is a dead duck.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPENS DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Boxes of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. M. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Dimling, R. Hamilton, Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

JOHN H. BRADLEY, Actuary.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New stock, new goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

MRS. S. A. WARNER & CO.'s Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray, and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a cloud forming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

PERSONAL.

THE Shah's name is properly written "Nasseredin Chah Kadjar."

MATILDA FLETCHER will deliver the annual address at the Nebraska State Fair.

MATTHEW MARSHALL, for many years chief cashier of the Bank of England, is dead.

PRINCE ALFONSO, son of Queen Isabella, has passed his examination at the Theresianum College in Vienna.

VIRGINIA VAUGHN and Mary F. Eastman, will be two of the oldest and brightest lecture stars among women the next season.

LILLIAN S. EDGARTON is not going on the stage, although she has been offered large sums by theatrical managers. She will lecture next season.

THE Grand Duke Alexis has almost concluded his trip around the world. He was expected to reach Katharinenburg, Siberia, on the 10th instant.

THE officers of the United States steamer Congress, which arrived in the Clyde on Friday last, were entertained on Tuesday by the Provost of Glasgow.

IT is positively announced that Anna Dickinson will take the stage next Fall. She is now under the tuition of Miss Fanny Morant. It is hinted that her first appearance will be in Boston.

NAGLE, the informer in the Fenian trials, is said to be lying in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, under the name of Kennedy. He has been shot three times and mortally wounded by unknown persons.

A PARIS journal of the 8th of July reports as follows: The once famous Black Doctor, Vries, who professed to cure cancer with some mysterious Eastern herbs, has died in a garret, in extreme poverty.

Two English physicians have recently received the honors of knighthood—Sir Alexander Nisbet, Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, and Sir Joseph Dixon, physician to the British Legation at Vienna.

BRIGHAM YOUNG recently called his wives together and told them that if any of their number wished to leave they were perfectly at liberty to do so. One woman departed, but returning the next day, she was hooted out of the "hive" by her indignant companions.

THE Hon. Henry Villiers Stuart, the new M. P. from Waterford, Ireland, was formerly an Episcopalian minister. He is the first reverend not a dissenter who has been in Parliament since Horne Tooke. His predecessor, M. de la Poer, renounced politics for the Catholic Church. He has forsaken the clerical for a political career.

QUEEN VICTORIA sent Lady Smith, of Lowestoft, a copy of "Leaves from our Journals in the Highlands," in commemoration of her one hundreth birthday. The fly leaf contains the following in the Queen's handwriting: "To Lady Smith, on her one hundreth birthday, from Victoria R., Balmoral, 1873." Lady Smith was able to write her reply to the Queen.

DR. EDWARD WARREN, late professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and well known as the chief medical expert in the great Wharton poisoning case, has been selected by the Khedive of Egypt for the distinguished position of surgeon to the staff of his army, with the rank of colonel and privilege of practicing medicine and surgery in the city of Cairo. Dr. Warren has arrived at his post. His reparties to the Attorney General that "lawyers' mistakes sometimes hang six feet in the air, will not soon be forgotten.

THE following are among the Pennsylvanians at Saratoga: Abram Baker, the Misses Baker, W. H. Catherwood and wife, Miss Catherwood, C. H. Northam and wife, Philadelphia; J. H. Shoenberger and wife, Mrs. T. Blair, Miss Anna Blair, Pittsburgh. G. H. Richard and wife, H. Packard and wife, S. H. Fredericks, and W. Moore, of Philadelphia, are registered at the Grand. At the Congress, A. Heaton, C. S. Lewis, Bishop Wood, Philadelphia. At the Union, C. A. Thompson, and Misses Ella and Minnie Thompson, Philadelphia.

RIGHT REV. CHRISTOPHER RUSH, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in New York City, July 16th, was born a slave in Cravens county, N. C., 1777. He came to New York in 1798, and joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1803. He was licensed to preach in 1815, and, passing through the different grades of the ministry, was ordained Bishop in 1849. He was prominent in bringing about the seperation of the colored branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and this body now numbers 100,000 members, against 100 at the time of the separation.

BEFORE leaving England the Shah made some costly presents to several members of the royal family and the nobility. To the Queen he gave a set of very rare and valuable jewels; to the Prince of Wales his photograph set in diamonds, and to the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he presented an elegant sword, saying that "he rejoiced to place the sword of Persia in the hand of England." A photograph set in diamonds was also offered to Earl Granville, who extracted the picture, pressed it to his heart, and returning the diamonds, explained to the Shah that much as he thanked him, his position as an English Minister forbade his receiving a present from a foreign monarch. Lady Rachinson and the Duchess of Sutherland also received presents of diamonds from the Shah, who, at the same time, presented Lord Morley with a valuable snuff-box set with jewels. He gave $10,000 to the servants at Buckingham Palace, and $15,000 to the police of London.

WHILE the Vienna Exposition is attracting visitors from every civilized country, not much attention is paid to two Scandanavian exhibitions now in progress. On June 15, an industrial exhibition was opened at Hadersley, in North Slesvig, formerly a Danish duchy, but now belonging to Prussia, and on June 24th, a Norwegian exhibition was opened at Drammen.

Why Do Consumptives Die?

The first blow against any enemy with which we have to contend is always an important one; hence the consumptive who puts off to a distant day the necessary treatment to effect a cure, will not only lose valuable time, but will also incur the risks of a fatal termination. Yet ever since the introduction of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure this hitherto fatal disease is shorn of more than half its terrors. The reason then why consumptives die, may be found in the fact that they do not begin the treatment early enough. The disease has oftentimes made sad ravages in the lung tissue before any treatment, suitable to a cure has been instituted, and we need not marvel, such being the case at the many fatal terminations. If you look for a cure begin in time. Do not wait until the other vital organs have felt the baneful influence of the lung malady. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured very many bad cases, and should a cure be possible will always effect it, but that does not furnish grounds for criminal neglect, when a remedy of such great power is so easily obtainable. Dr. Keyser is a regularly educated physician and has given to the world in his Lung Cure, a boon of price as value, not only in consumption, but in a score of chronic maladies which have been the source of much individual suffering and the bane of many a household. The Doctor's treatise should be read by all. It may be had by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his principal office, 127 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

REMOVAL.
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

DRY GOODS.
CHEAP AND
DESIRABLE GOODS.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN.
BLACK SILKS,
$1.25 to $4.50.
FANCY SILKS
87 1-2c to $2.00.
JAPANESE SILKS
25c to 62 1-2c.
BLACK HERNANIS
25c to $1.00.
BLACK ALPACAS,
All prices.
BLACK MOHAIRS,
All Prices.
Plain Suitings in all Colors,
20c to 50c.
With a full assortment of popular
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
WHITE GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
LACE JACKETS,
LACE POINTS,
LACE TALMAS,
GRENADINES,
At Prices to Suit all.
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

JULY SALES.
Prices Reduced
ON ALL
SUMMER GOODS.
Linen Suits, Traveling Suits, Linen Polonaise, Lawn Polonaise, Dusters, Wrappers, Swiss Polonaise, White Lawn Suits, closing out at
Very Low Prices.
Black Lace Shawls, Lace Jackets, Blue Cloth Jackets, Black Cashmere Jackets, New Neck Ruching, French Corsets, Lisle Thread Stockings, Cotton Stockings in all grades, Sashes, Belts, Neck Scarf, Linen Handkerchiefs, Guipure Laces, Yak Laces, Fans, Fan Chains, Portmonaies, Leather Satchels, Lisle Gloves, Gauntlets, Gauze Under Vests, Linen Waists and White Lawn Waists, Infant's Robes and Sacques.
Bonnets, Hats and Flowers
At Closing Prices.
Parasols at less than cost, Mens' Socks, Shirts, Suspenders, Neck Ties, Linen Drawers, Gauze Shirts, Fine White and Fancy Shirts, Flannel Traveling Shirts at
RETAIL STORES,
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.

CINCINNATI
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
The Leading Industrial
FAIR OF AMERICA
The Fourth Exhibition will open Wednesday, September 3, and continue until Saturday, October 4, 1873. Goods received from August 4th to 30th. Exhibitors should make immediate application for space.
jy14:mtu-sth

AVOID THE DANGER.
The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a
Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!
The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the
Carbolate Powder.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sewer Pipes, Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
128 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, HOT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders for the above coal.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM. ALEX. G. COCHRAN
Gazzam & Cochran,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Local business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents.
Window Glass
SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best short Glass to fill orders out in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
feb28-mtu-65 DUFF & CAMPBELL.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Suits, At $3.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $3.50.
Ladies' Suits, At $4.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $4.50.
Ladies' Suits, At $5.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $5.50.
Ladies' Suits, At $6.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $6.50
Ladies' Suits, At $7.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $7.50.
Ladies' Suits, At $8.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $9.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $10.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $11.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $12.00.
Great Closing-out Sale OF DRY GOODS AT A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
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AT HORNE & CO.'S,
MARKET STREET,
Large Lines of New
Embroideries, Neck Ruching, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Gauze Underwear, White and Percale Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, White Goods, Victoria Lawns, Striped, Barred and Plain Nainsooks, Swisses, Organdies, Men's and Boys' Straw Hats,
77 and 79 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Shades, Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.
HENRY McCALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue.
OIL CLOTHS.
The Largest Stock, in all widths, of
American Manufacture
EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.
SPECIAL NOTE.
American Oil Cloths have long been conceded as excelling all Foreign Makes, and are EXPORTED TO ENGLAND on account of their superiority in Elegance of Finish and Beauty of Design.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
JAS. M. WALKER,
372 Penn Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Opposite C. & P. R. R. Freight Depot).
Manufacturers' Agent
For the sale of all goods made by
N. U. WALKER & CO.,
WELLSVILLE, OHIO.
Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe,
VITRIFIED WATER PIPE.
Fire Brick of all shapes, Cupola and Furnace Linings, Fine Ground Fire Clay, Chimney Tops and Flues, HYDRAULIC CEMENTS and CALCINED PLASTER.
ALL TERRA COTTA WORK.
The location of the Works is near Wellsville, Ohio, on the bank of the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Convenient for shipping to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other river points, and Cleveland, Chicago and all points on the Lakes or Railroad. Orders filled promptly, from the Works or Warehouse. jy6

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sessions Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Millwrights, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURE,
55 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Black Silks, Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Trimming Silks, Stripe Silks, Check Silks, Grenadines, Pongees, Chintzes, Organdies,

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Safe Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

And Safe Deposit Co,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts Good Commercial Paper at 6 @ 7 per cent. Gold and Securities bought and sold on Commission from 2 to 2 P. M.

ALEXANDER L. McFARLAND, President.
SAML A. LOSO, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

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Jas. Chalfant, Jno. W. Riley,
A. T. Bradley, Jno. W. Irwin,
Frank Kobus, Saml A. Loso.

JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise rateful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
JOHN H. HAMPTON, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $300,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS

At Par and Interest,

Free from Taxation.

We Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Orders executed in all negotiable points. Interest allowed on Deposits.

Foreign Exchange by the National Line, comprising some of the largest and most reliable steamers of the Atlantic, viz: Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable in any part of England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, at lowest rates.

GEO. B. HILL & Co.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873.

The money market continues easy, without material change either in the demand or rates of discount. Plenty of money can get all the accommodation they require from the banks at from 6 to 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum Our advices from all the money centres East and West are to the effect that money is plenty for all legitimate purposes of trade at the rates quoted yesterday. In Philadelphia the best commercial paper is negotiated at 6@7 ₱ cent. Local securities are dull at unchanged prices.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Gold	116¼	115¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	120	119¾
" 5-20—1865	117	117
" 1865, new	117¾	117¾
" 1867	119	119
" 1868 new	117¾	117¾
" 1867	119	119
" 10-40s—coupons	118¾	118¾
6s—do	114¾	114¾
6s—do	115¾	115¾
Currency 6's	114½	114½
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104	104¾
Erie	59¾	61¾
R. R. & R.		2¾
R. I. & P.	93¾	93¾
C. C. & I. C.	52¾	51¾
St. Paul	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	93¾	93¾
Michigan Southern	94	94
No. Central	69¾	69¾
North Western Common	110¾	110¾
Rock Island	88¾	88¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	36¾
Western Union Telegraph	90¾	90¾
Ohio & Mississippi	41	39¾
Union Pacific	28¾	27¾
Toledo & Wabash	72	71¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Illinois	129	128¾
Chicago & Alton	109¾	109
Adams Express	94	94
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	73¾	73¾
I. C.		106
Hannibal & St. Joseph		28¾
Panama		135¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾	54¾
Reading	55¾	55¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121	121
Oil Creek & Alleghany	28¾	28¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾
Philadelphia & Erie	21¾	21¾
Penna. Receipts	54¾	54¾
Northern Central	72	72
Allegheny Valley 7-30	91	92
Central Transportation	47¾	47¾
Empire Transportation	56	

NEW YORK, July 23, 1873.

Money was easy early at 3@4, and afterward; more active at 6@6, with the bulk of business at 6, closing at 3@4. Sterling was dull at 109¾@109¾ for sixty days, and 110@110¾ for sight. Gold declined from 116¾ to 115¾. Loans 6@7 per cent. to 6at. Clearings 66 millions. Treasury disbursements $99,000. Customs receipts $322,000. Governments were quiet, and closed strong. State bonds were very dull. Stocks were dull, and the fluctuations were confined to narrower limits than yesterday. Early dealings developed increased pressure to realize, and prices fell 1@1 per cent. The improved feeling continued up to the second call, but afterwards there was some weakness in the list and the market closed heavy, reflecting the unfavorable tendency of the money market. The Erie corner was the prominent feature, and the greatest difference between the regular stock was 8 per cent., with most of the new issue at that. The Erie transfer office to-day received 6,000 shares, which were taken by the shorts. The actual number of reports were circulated that Erie would be reorganized, but were denied. The chief fluctuations were New York Central 103¾, 104¾, and 103¾; Lake Shore 93¾, 94¾, and 93¾; Michigan Central, 93¾, 94¾, and 93¾; Pacific Mail, 36¾, 37¾, and 36¾; Union Pacific, 28¾, 29¾, and 28¾; Wabash, 72¾, 73¾, and 71¾; Rock Island, 110¾, 111 and 110¾; C. C. & I. C., 51¾, 52¾, and 51¾; Erie, 59¾, 61¾, and 59¾; Reading, 69@61 regular, 69@61 seller the month, and 61 buyer for the year. Government bonds were dull. Subscriptions were received for 1,000 shares of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of 1865, old, 117; do '65, new, 117¾; do '67, 119¾; do '68, new, 117¾; do '68, 119¾; do 10-40s, 118¾; new 6's, 115¾; 10-40s, 115¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE SECURITIES.—Tennessee 6s, 70¾; Tennessee 6s, 69¾; do ten old, 67; North Carolina 6s, 30; do new, 18; Louisiana 6s, 60; do new, 45; do levee, 60; do consolidated, 60; Missouri 6s, 90; Virginia 6s, 60; Alabama 5s, 90; Georgia 6s, 90.

EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND COAL STOCKS.—Quicksilver, 27; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 72; American Express, 63¾; United States Express, 73¾; Pacific Mail, 37¾; Western Union Telegraph, 90¾; Canton, 39; Maryland Coal, 7; New York Coal, 19¾; New York Mining and Manufacturing, 6; Cumberland Coal, 22; Pennsylvania Coal, 71; Harlem, 126; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 94¾; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 102¾; Pacific of Missouri, 22; Toledo & Wabash, 72; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 34; Chicago & Alton, 108¾; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 39¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 93; Burlington, 95; Quincy, 99; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 135; Illinois Central, 128¾; Union Pacific, 27¾; Central Pacific, 109¾; Union, 109; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾; Hartford & Erie, 3¾.

LONDON, July 23—5:00 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93¾; for account 93¾@93¾. 5-20's of '65, 94; do '67, 93¾; do 68, 91; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 46¾. The rate of discount at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1 per cent. below the Bank rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £300,000.

PARIS, July 23.—Rentes 57 45c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY July, 23, 1873.

The general markets continue moderately active, but present no new features worthy of special notice; there is a steady local demand for nearly all kinds of staples, but there have been no important changes in values since the date of our last report.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, and with a supply scarcely equal to the demand, prices are firm, and quotations may be given at $3 to $5 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

BEANS, $2@2 50 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—We are reported regular sales of prime to choice at 18@20; but there does not seem to be as much scarcity for the low or medium grades of butter as there was a week ago. Fancy creamery is in good demand and firm at 30@32c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We have to report a continued firm market, and while there is no quotable change there is a tendency to higher prices. We continue to quote Prime Ohio Factory at 11½ to the trade and 12½ to jobbing way. Stocks here are very much reduced, and dealers generally report that they are unable to keep up with their orders from the country. The demand is very active for export demand, and it is said that nearly all the July product has been contracted for, and that shipments will commence next week.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb 18c, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 14; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 19¼c. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 11½c. Mess Pork, $16 00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 9c. Do, half bbls, 9½c. Do, 5lbs, 11¾c. Do, in 3 lb, caddies, 12¾c. Do 1n 5 lb, 12¾c. Do, in 3 lb, pails 13¼c. ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails 13.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is in demand at $2.10@2.12½. Seed Buck wheat is quoted at $1.50@1.75 ₱ bu.

WHISKY—Highwines quotable at 94@95c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals up to this time are reported as having been comparatively light of local, and somewhat larger of through consignments; the average quality was below the usual standard the bulk of the receipts consisting of common to inferior natives and Texans, while of prime shipping stock, the kind most sought after by the regular eastern buyers, the supply was unusually light, and considerably short of the demand. The consequence was that common scalawag stock, the market is overstocked with it, is dull, and 25c ₱ cwt. lower, as compared with last week, while prime shipping steers are selling readily, and at very full prices; some salesmen seemed to be disappointed with the belief that strictly No. 1 beeves, of which there were none on sale up until noon to-day, would have brought 6c to more than last week, but because there is anything in the position of the eastern markets to justify an advance, but because they are very scarce, and there is no use in saying but what a fair number would have found buyers at the advance referred to. So far as we could learn, there was none sold at over 5½c, but as because there was no stock in point of quality which was good enough to bring anything more. It was nearly so for sales.

The arrivals, especially of good cattle, from Chicago have been very meagrefor two or three weeks past, and it is owing to the fact that prime shipping steers are bringing almost as much there as can be realized for the same kind here; this may seem strange, yet we are assured that such is the case, not withstanding Pittsburgh is just the distance from here to Chicago nearer to New York. There is undoubtedly a score loose somewhere, and a pretty big one, too, at that; it is alleged that discriminations are made in the way of freights, that certain large shippers can run stock from Chicago to New York at about the same rate that it is charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and we believe it is about double the distance, and the result is Pittsburgh buyers in the Chicago market, have no chance, hence of course this discrimination against them in freights they are unable to pay the prices. This ought not to be, but there seems to be no help for it.

Prime 1,400@1,500 steers may be quoted at 6¼@6¾c; 1,300@1,400, 6@6¼c; good 1,200@1,300, 5¾@6c; 1,100@1,200, 5¼@5¾c; fair to good 1,000@1,100, 4¾@5¼c; prime, do, 5@5¼. As we have already stated, there was a full supply of fat common to medium cattle on sale, and as shipping steers were considerably short of the demand. There is every fair attempt made to realize, and by proceeding in this manner there was some weakness in the list at the close of business, reflecting the unfavorable tendency of the money market. Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

HOGS.

The hog market continues fairly active. The receipts are light, although just about sufficient to keep up the supply, while prices have undergone but little change during the past 24 hours. The most noticeable feature is that good light hogs are selling at as much as the best mixed or readily than prime heavy hogs, from which it is evident that the latter are in better supply than the former. Ordinarily heavy hogs are worth more than light ones, but, as we have already stated, the tables, in this respect, have been turned. Quotations may be fairly given at 5.10@5.30 for good to prime York or Philadelphia hogs—there is now little or no difference in price between the two grades.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals up to this time have been fair, it would be sound to say about the correct average time last week, but, as a rule, common in point of quality; the consequence was that while the better grades, the supply of which has been light, have been selling readily at full prices, common stock has been and is still dragging, a nd prices are reported 25@25c ₱ cwt. lower as compared with last week; taking everything into consideration, however, the market has ruled about steady, and could not be expected. All kinds have been selling just about as fast as they arrived, and at noon to-day there were but very few in the pens unsold. Quotations may be given as follows: Extra 100 lb. sheep, 5¾@ 6c lbs.; 5¼@5¾ lbs.; 4¾@5¼; 70@75 lbs., 4¾@4¾; 93 lbs., 5¾; 1 do, 90 do, 5.25; 1 do. fair 75 do, 4¾; 1 do fair do 92 lb. Indianas at 4.95; 1 do fair, 81 lbs. Ohios at 4.85; 1 do common, 70 lbs. at 4¼; 1 do common, 90 do, at 4¾; 1 cy prime extra, 100 do, at 5.60. 1 do. extra, 108 do, from Harrison Co., Ohio, at 5¾. Lambs in fair demand and selling at from 5@7 cents, according to quality, weight and condition.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton in limited request. Flour dull and heavy; common to good $5.30@5.75; good to choice $6.30@7.25; extra Ohio $6.25@7.50. Whisky firm at 94c. Wheat heavy; Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee winter $1.48@. Corn heavy; steamer western mixed 54@56c; sales at 47@50c. Rye steady at 76c. Barley and malt unchanged. Oats heavy; white 46@53c; black 41@45c. Wool steady; extra Michigan fleece 34@35c. Hay dull. Lead quiet at 6½@6¾c. Tallow at 8½@9c. Petroleum crude 9½c; refined 17½. Pork firm; new mess $14.50@14.75; old mess quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; long clear 9c. Lard firmer at 9¼c. Butter steady at 16@22c. Cheese steady at 11½@12c.

LONDON, July 23.—Turpertine, 32s 6d.

FRANCFORT, July 23.—Bonds of '82 steady at 96.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8½; New Orleans 8¾; sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American 8,000 bales; July delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 8¼; Brendstuffs quiet. All articles quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 23.—Refined petroleum 28¾.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at 75@81. Rye quiet at 70@72c. Corn, oats and barley dull but unchanged. Eggs easier at 14c. Pork quiet at $16. Bulk meats firm at 5½@5¾c. Bacon improved demand 8¾@10@10¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Wheat active; No 1 spring $1.30; No 2 $1.30; No 3 $1.09@1.09¾. Corn dull at 36@c. Oats dull and lower 27¾c. Rye firm at 65c. Barley firm at 92@97c. Pork firm at $15 12½. Lard dull at 8c. Bulk Meats; demand good at 7¾@8@9¾c. Whisky firm at 91½c bid; 92c asked.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour dull; superfine $4.50@5 25. Wheat dull; western red $1.50. Corn dull at 37c. Oats quiet at 34@35. Rye quiet at 70@72c. Corn, oats and barley dull but unchanged. Eggs easier at 14c. Pork quiet at $16. Bulk meats firm at 5½@5¾c. Bacon improved demand 8¾@10@10¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

TOLEDO, July 23.—Wheat active; No 1 spring $1.30; No 2 $1.30; No 3 $1.09@1.09¾. Corn dull at 36@c. Oats dull and lower 27¾c. Rye firm at 65@65c. Barley firm at 92@97c. Pork firm at $15 12½. Lard dull at 8c. Bulk Meats; demand good at 7¾@8@9¾c. Whisky firm at 91½c bid; 92c asked.

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MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Flour steady at $5.00@6.70. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1.30¾; No 2 $1.28¾. Corn dull at 35@35½c. Oats dull at 30c. Rye steady at 70c. Barley firm; No 2 80c.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Cotton dull at 16¾@18¾c. Flour firm and good demand at $5.50. Corn firm at 55@56c. Oats dull and lower at 43c. Bran quiet at 1½ Pork, Lard and bulk meats unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Cotton dull at 15½@17c. Flour steady; 600 bbls at $6@. Corn scarce at 65c. Oats at 38@40c. Rye dull at 70@75c. Bran and shorts firm at 90c@$1. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Wheat lower; No 1 red $1.35; No 2 $1.30@1.31. Corn steady; sales lower at 36@38c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Wheat, oats and rye unchanged. Corn higher at 60@62c. Crude petroleum 12@12½c; refined 18@18½c. Whisky 90c.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 23 cars reported to arrive, 612; total for the week, 5,315. There was moderately active at yesterday's prices for all grades, with a shade weaker feeling for common stock; about 1,250 head were disposed of; sales 254 Illinois steers, 1,129@1,444 lbs at $5.75@6.37½; 118 Ohio steers, 1,098@1,333 lbs, at $5.25@5.75; 39 Ohio cows and heifers, 796 lbs, at $4.25@4.87; 280 Indiana steers, 1,019@1,230 lbs, at $5.25@6.25; 190 Missouri steers, 1,107@1,426 lbs, at $5.50@6.25; 75 Illinois cows, 902@918 lbs, at $4; 23 Missouri heifers, 866 lbs, at $4.50; 181 Kentucky steers, 1,276@1,440 lbs, at $6.50@ 6.87½; 18 Michigan steers, 983 lbs, at $5.62½; 93 Michigan stockers, 1,291 lbs, at $5.75. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, including 2 cars reported to arrive, 15; total for the week, 14,200. The market was active at ¼ @ ½c higher than yesterday; sales 1,270 head; 1,274 Canada lambs, 59@71 lbs, at 7@8c; 356 Canada sheep, 63@133 lbs, at 3@4½c; 1,640 Canada lambs, 72@ 78 lbs, at 6½@7½c. Hogs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 900; total for the week 18,800; market slow for best and steady for light; 1,000 head were disposed of; prices advanced 20c per cwt; sales of 1,300 Illinois hogs, 192@227 lbs, at $4.25@4.35.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Cattle: receipts 3,331; market dull and a shade lower; sales good to prime native steers, $5.25@5.60; stockers $3.50@4.50; fair to good cattle, $4 @5; shipments 1,641. Hogs: receipts 12,407; market dull and heavy; no sales reported; light and medium grades are selling more freely by agents. Fancy cassidy commanding $5.30@5.40; fair to good packing pellants are moving more freely. Staple foreign goods show some improvement in first hands, but jobbers are very quiet. Hosiery is improving.

WOOL.

BOSTON, July 23.—Wool steady and firm at recent prices. New fleece arrives freely and there is now a fair assortment to select from; sales ranged from 45 to 50c, with good lines of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania at from 47 to 50c. Pulled steady and firm at 40 to 50c for superfine and extra; very choice superfine 52 to 53c. Combing and delaine fleeces are in demand at 50@52½c for delaine and 53c and upwards for combing.

LUMBER.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Lumber market fairly active, but for strips and boards easy, while lath and scantling were firm at former prices; receipts and sales were light.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B & Co	30	Zug & Co	5
Lucy Furnace, o	18	Isabella Furnace, o	28
Lewis G & Co, m	3		
Total			82

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Nimick and Co, m	13	J. W. Porter, m	5
Jones & Lam	2	Lewis O & P, m	3
Lindsay & McC, m	2	Pgh F and I Co, m	4
Caughey & H, m	5	Isabella Furnace, o	9
Total			30

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter, m	2	Caughey & H, m	2
Everson G & Co, m	3		
Total			5

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. 24 bxs cheese, O H Woodworth; 21 do, Braden & F; 1 brl bacon, 1 do eggs, Houck Mc C & Co; 2 sks yarn, J D Thompson; 1 car shingles, C & A; 1 do, Martin; 100 sks flour, O Ferron; 5 bls alcohol, G A Kelly & Co; 25 bxs soap, Carter Bros; 25 do, Haworth & D; 2 doors, Hezenhuffer & Co; 1 car lumber, Graham; 1 do Istone, Graff B & Co; 40 bxs cheese J Stanley; 10 doz brooms, Curry & M; 2 cars sand, Knox & Co; 1 car lumber, Lewis & Co; 1 car lumber, J L & W H Hastings; 50 bxs cheese, W C Caldwell; 100 do, Arnoux Bro & Co; 50 bxs starch, J Gangwich; 1 car stone, J Hinchliffe; 1 do, Colemans M; 1 do lime, Mills & Co; 7 brls eggs, Voigt M & Co; lot of empty oil barrels, Eastern Oil Co; 300 brls flour, F W Seghmyer; 100 do, D Wallace; 100 do, Schomaker & Co; 200 do, B H Yeakum; 1 car rye, W J Meek; 1 do grain, Graff B & Co; 1 car lumber, Alexander; 2 cars o bxs, W Holmes; 1 car malt, C C Moeller.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—2 cars lumber, South Side Planing Mill Co; 113 brls tar, S H Smallman; 2 cars s iron, Mullins and M; 2 do do, W M Stone; 1 do lumber, Slack & S; 1 do do, Dunbar & Co; 12 cases tobacco, Haworth & D; 10 bf brls 1 beer, C Kettner; 10 pcs marble, Ridge & W; 2 brls varnish, Dauler a Son; 2 do do, A Miller; 20 do do paint, Geo A Kelly & Co; 8 do do varnish, Hart W & Co; 15 pails tobacco, H Dalmyer; 25 bf brls sh, T C Jenkins; 10 do do, Wm Collin & Co; 1 car f brick, Hussey W & Co; 200 sks flour, 25 bxs cheese, Stark L & Co; 1 car oats, J Rose; 5 pkgs butter, Voigt M & Co; 9 brls g apples, H McCracken; 16 brls apples, Alcorn W & P; 17 do do, Vangorder & S; 3 bxs cheese, Loh & C; 78 pcs s pipe, C D Kettenberger; 88 do do, Harg & Co; 100 do do, Tate & Co; 2 cases oils, A G Miller; 25 bxs cheese, Knox & O; 280 sks oats, James Graham.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—54 bdls hides, J Callery; 2 brls eggs, Head C & Co; 37 trcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 64 bales hay, Fairmans; 2 brls whisky, J L Gilbert; 100 brls potatoes, T C Jenkins; 100 do, Howard & D; 2 brls eggs, A T Caufield; 100 do potatoes, J A Graff; 20 do, Voigt M & Co; 10 do dried fruit, Sarah Ann S Gilmore; 400 g hides, Springle H & Co; 55 trcs 2cks hams, W B Hays & Son; 195 sks oats, J Mc Vaughan; 100 bf brls tar, Lea & Bro; 1 car potatoes, Vangorder & S; 30 do, M Derrick; 100 brls flour, F W Jenkins; 25 bdls corn, J A. Graff; 70 brls cement, C B Leach; 240 do, Laing & Mc; 30 do, Wm Mc; 30 bdls tobacco, Johnson & C; 10 trcs shoulders, Res Hill and Kerr. 10 rolls rope, R D Clarke and Company.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—2 cars lime, W J Boughman; 1 do hay, H Foster; 1 do junk, S P Sinmarton; 1 do hay, McBone; 2 do lumber, Barton & K; 1 do, W P Bugan; 1 do, G A Mandorff; 1 do acid, Pgh Acid Works; 3 do stone, Howard & C; 1 do lumber, Barton & K; 5 do ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 3 bxs starch, A Kirkpatrick; 1 do forgings, Jones & L; 2 calves, John Hoffman; 1 do, G Doenberger.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car shingles, Rudolph Tod & Co; 1 do cooperage, A H Hunt; 1 do lumber, Jno Nanz; 1 do pig lead, Armstrong F & Co; 1 do staves, H Shaffer; 2 do lumber, Johnston & W; 1 do do, Reed Bros; 1 do lumber, Coleman & Co; 50 sks oats, Adams & K; 30 pkgs tobacco A Wilson; 1 pkg farina, Beckfield & N; 1 car shingles, John Graham & Son; 1 do do, Hamilton & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats, James Hazlewood; 1 do do, S H Fleming; 1 do do, do; 2 do corn, L G Graff & Co; 1 do oats, Black & H; 1 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 1 do, Parker S & Co.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have TWENTY set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO. is hereby dissolved. The business will be settled by WILLIAM VARNUM, at No. 77 Water street. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment, and those having claims will present them for payment.

WM. COLEMAN,
F. RAHM,
WM. VARNUM,
EDWIN MILES,
JOHN S. SLAGLE,
CHARLES L. GOEHRING.

PITTSBURGH, July 16, 1873. jy16:d3

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in our business, S. EWART & CO.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,

Tea and Tobacco Dealers

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS

289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of buyers to our large and newly selected stock of Goods. While

TEAS AND TOBACCO

Will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a wholesale Grocery House. ap18:21

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 14th, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of Sewer on BROWN STREET, from Walker street to Allegheny avenue, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, July 24th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controler to serve notices for the payment of the same.

W. K. CARLILE, jy14:27 Acting City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 15, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Market street from Washington avenue to Stanton avenue, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, July 29, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controler to serve notices for the payment of the same.

W. K. CARLILE, jy15-t51 Acting City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 19, 1873.

NOTICE TO CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 P. M., FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for TWO HOSE CARRIAGES for the Fire Department of the City of Allegheny, similar to those now in use. For information relating to the same, apply to Mr. Andrew Crow, Chief Engineer Fire Department.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES BROWN, jy19:25 Controller.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments for Grading, Paving and Curbing of John street, from Penn avenue to Penn City Park, Harrison street, from 40th street to 50th street and Bank street, from 39th street to 39th street, are now ready for examination and correction and will remain in this office ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer. jy19

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion, or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. jy6:d&s

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873.

The Crude market continues unsettled and difficult to quote correctly, as there is not much doing, buyers and sellers not being able to come together. However, in the absence of sales quotations may be given at $1.85@1.90; we presume that there are sellers at $1.90, and buyers at $1.85, equal to about 85c ₱ gallon delivered here. Refined for immediate delivery is in demand, and may be quoted firm at 18¾, delivered in Philadelphia—this figure, we understand, was freely bid to-day. August may be quoted at 18@ 18¾; September is said to have been sold yesterday at 18. Shipping is doing in Pittsburgh delivery. Oil barrels in steady demand, and we are reported regular sales at $2.15 for countries, and $2.25 for city sales.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O. W.	463
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O. W.	278
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	80
O. J. Horner	Standard O. W.	154
Lockhart & Frew	Standard O. W.	775
McKelvy	Star O. W.	500
Bushnell	Model O. W.	626
P. T. & Co.	Liberty O. W.	148
Stevenson	Fairview O. W.	495
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	400
Stevenson	Commercial O. W.	497
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	312
McKelvy	Comtoo O. W.	400
Tack & M.	Citizens O. W.	845
Fisher Bros.	Citizens O. W.	470
Ihmsen	American O. W.	244
Total		6,377

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref Co.	John P. Logan, r. o.	1,512
H. S. A. Stewart	J. P. Logan, r. o.	371
A. L. Ellis & Sons,	J. P. Logan, r. o.	340
P Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co., r. o.	300
Warden & Oxnard	Warden, F & Co., r. o.	258
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co., r. o.	500
L. Irwin & Co.	Waring, B & Co., r. o.	312
Total		3,808

Cincinnati Iron Market

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Hot blast charcoal Pig—Hanging Rock, No. 1 ₱ ton, $36@38; do. No. 2, $34@36; do forge, $30@32. Tennessee No. 1, $48 @50 do. forge, $37@38. Alabama No. 1, $52. Missouri No. 1, $52; Missouri No. 2, $52. Stonecoal Pig—Missouri No. 1 ₱ ton, $30. Do. forge, $30@ 32. Ohio, No. 1, $46@ 0. Do. No. 2, $40@45; forge $30@38. Coal Blast Charcoal—Hanging Rock, $36@38. Missouri ₱ ton, $30@35. Muscogee steel, $40. Red River do, $32@35. Tennessee do, $30 @32. Alabama do, $30@32. Machinery and forge do, $30@36. Blooms, $115. Scrap, cast, ₱ cwt, $1.25 @1.40. do. wrought, $1.75@2—Times.

British Iron Trade.

WOLVERHAMPTON, July 9.—The ironmasters quarterly meeting was held to-day. The famous Lilleshall Company's pigs were fixed at £8 ₱ ton but blast and £9 cold blast—a reduction on last quarterday of 20s. This regulated the price of other pigs. Finished was quoted strong on the basis of the prices recently issued by the leading firms. Those are a reduction from £3 10 £3 on the quarter. Tinplate are fixed at 15s ₱ box a drop of 2s.

RIVER NEWS.

The water in the river continues to recede steadily at this point, with 4 feet 2 inches in channel last evening. Weather clear and pleasant, very favorable for navigation.

The Mallie Ragon, from

HOME NEWS.

Summer Changes.

Any of our Readers who may desire to have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address, out of town, during the summer months can be accommodated by leaving their names at our business office. Rent to any address for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a month.

Unpaid Letters, July 23.

G. H. Bowman, Brownsville, Pa., 1; Coleman & Maxwell, Cooperstown, N. Y., 3; C. K. Garrison, New York, 1; B. Roth, Fountain Mills, Pa., 3; Mrs Susan Brady, Youngstown, O., 8; Laura Thompson, Greenville, Pa., 3; Rich C. Wrenshall, Baltimore, Md., 3.

Allegheny Poor Board.

The Allegheny Board of Poor Directors held a meeting last evening, and decided to sell no more of their Poor Farm property till September next. They decided to finish the new buildings on Monday next, and examine the new cooking apparatus, and the buildings in general. They decided to remove the inmates on Tuesday next, and appointed Messrs. Boswell and Magonigle a committee to effect the removal to the new quarters.

Appointment—Mayor's Clerk.

As all Pittsburgh knows, Mr. James S. Patterson, Mayor's clerk, has tendered his resignation to take effect August 1st. There has been quite a number of applicants for the position. Mayor Blackmore has displayed good judgment and made an excellent selection in Mr. Wm. M. Hartzell who has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hartzell is an old newspaper man and is well and favorably known throughout the entire city, having been for many years a reporter and editor at different times on several of the daily journals here. He was formerly night editor of the *Gazette* and now holds a similar position on the *Commercial*. Mr. Hartzell has accepted the appointment and in his new position he will reflect credit on both the Mayor and the city.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the White Star line steamer Gaelic at New York; Cunard line steamer Russia at New York; Guion line steamer Nevada at New York; French line steamer St. Laurent at New York; Anchor line steamer Victoria at New York; Baltic Lloyd line steamer Franklin at Stettin; National line steamer Greece at Queenstown; Anchor line steamer Pomeria at Moville; Anchor line steamer California at Moville; Hamburg line steamer Bismarck at Moville; Hamburg line steamer Westphalia at New York.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Struck With the But End of a Musket.

On the 26th of last month two young men named Stonehauser and Kelley, brothers-in-law, living in the Thirteenth ward, back of the Minersville school house, got into a fight, and the former was struck on the head by Kelley with the butt end of a musket, inflicting a severe, but apparently not a dangerous wound. Stonehauser seemingly recovered until lately, when erysipelas set in, and now it is thought that the injury will prove fatal. His ante-mortem deposition has been taken. Yesterday, Kate Stonehauser, wife of the wounded man, made an information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Stephen Kelley with felonious assault and battery. Officer John Messner took charge of the warrant, and yesterday evening arrested the accused and lodging him in the Central police station. He will probably have a hearing before the Mayor to-day.

THIEVES BADLY SOLD.

They Rob a Passenger of a Valise and Confiscate a Box Containing "Star" Paper and Leave a Wallet Containing One Hundred Dollars Untouched.

The day before yesterday Mr. R. E. Graves, a traveler for a New York wrapping paper house, was robbed of a valise containing his "little all" in the shape of clothes, including his pocket handkerchiefs and socks. Mr. Graves was robbed on the train coming from Wheeling to this city by thieves who tracked him and thought he carried considerable money. In Mr. Graves' valise was a tin box in which he carried several sample packages of what is known as "star" paper. This box the thieves had seen him with, and concluded that he was a traveling "gethera," carrying the little stuff in it. In choosing the valise thieves were not as sharp as they thought they were. They took the valise down to Rochester, cut it open on both sides, abstracted the little tin box, and then "scooted" off with the spoils, the three bundles of "star" paper.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Nell, who keeps a hotel at that place, saw the valise setting on the bank of the river, with the sides cut open, and she at once concluded that foul murder had been committed, and so gave the alarm, notifying the authorities. A dispatch was sent to this city, to the Mayor, asking for particulars. Mr. Graves happened to be at the place at the time, and naturally the excitement caused him to take some interest in the matter, and to make some inquiry. When he explained matters, that his valise had occasioned all the turmoil, Mrs. Nell resumed him his valise. Now the good joke of it is that Mr. Graves had one hundred dollars in bills in a pocket-book wallet, a number of valuable articles of jewelry, and his "Sunday clothes." The thieves did not want these, but the tin box with the "valuable star" paper, which they happily got, leaving the owner his valuables.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

The Mayor Declines to Affix His Signature to a Subpœna for Witnesses.

Some time ago in Common Council Mr. Campbell offered the following resolution, which passed both branches:

Resolved, That the committee now investigating the accounts of the Mayor with the city be and they are hereby further authorized and empowered to investigate and ascertain the amount of fees and emoluments from all sources, received by the Mayor during the last fiscal year; also the amount of fees and perquisites fixed to and received by each member of the police in addition to their monthly pay, and that they report the facts to Councils with such suggestions in relation to reform in the same as may be deemed advisable. And that for the purpose herein set forth the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The above resolution does not refer to the subcommittee of the committee at present engaged in investigating all grievances in the Mayor's office, but to a Committee appointed by Councils, probably a year ago, to examine the accounts of the Mayor. Mr. Alderman Riddell, the Chairman, has called a meeting of the committee for Friday afternoon, and in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, Mr. E. S. Morrow, city clerk, yesterday made out a subpœna summoning witnesses to attend at that meeting, and sent it to the Mayor to be signed. The spots for the names of the witnesses was left blank to be filled up afterward with the names of those who might be deemed necessary to aid the committee in its investigations. When the document was presented to the Mayor, he refused to sign his name to it, alleging that it was a blank paper, inasmuch as the names of those he was summoning were not included in it. The subpœna was returned to Mr. Morrow and in the hearing of his brother Clerk Patterson on it, but the Mayor still declined to affix his signature until he consulted with his counsel. He acts, we believe, on the ground that as he is to be investigated, he is entitled to legal advice, and engages a lawyer to require him to summon witnesses for the prosecution, acting himself in the capacity of defendant.

THE CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

Appeals from Assessments—The Work Concluded.

At the last meeting of the Committee on Appeals, the work was concluded, the following cases being disposed of:

Reductions made—John A. Renshaw, Twentieth ward, $3,600; Thomas Howard, $1,800; John Carr, $900; M. Keeps, $4,000; W. G. Johnston, $900; Jos. Irwin, $500; L. Conner, $900; John Beecher, $2,700; Robert Wallace Estate, Fifth ward Alley, $1,800; Wm. H. Bennitson, $2,0; Rahauser, $1,8 0; Howard Morton, Twenty-second ward, $1,500; John Crawford, $2,700; J. E. McKelvey, $1,4 0; J. B. Sneathen, $2,700; George W. Hallman, $1,700; Snyder & Bempster, $4,600; J. Lent, $2,700; J. S. Mills & Co., $1,800; E. Rinehart, Twenty-third ward, $900; S. Frank, $90; John J. Moore, Twenty-fourth ward, $200; A. Kulman & Bro., $100; George Guyer, $400; W. M. Samuel, $900; E. C. Dunlap, $1,000; Jas. Berger, Twenty-seventh ward, $90; Bishop Domeree, $90; L. Hesselbart, $900; Henry Morris, $549; R. B. Brown, $4,500; John Lehrma, Thirtieth ward, $369; John Sack, $330; Yeager's Heirs, $1,000; M. Ford, $900; D. Caughey, $968; Hugh Gossett, Thirty-second ward, $90; Mary Gosling, $99; John Wilbart, $9; A. G. Walters, Thirty-fifth ward, $450; Robt. Robb, $7,200; John C. Sauer, $18,000; Mary Hutchinson, $4,800; Jas. E. Shaler, $7,200; Mary Shaler, $720; Jas. Wood, trustee, Thirty-fourth ward, $90; J. C. Mattern, et al. Thirty-fifth ward, $13,500; J. B. Worden's heirs, Thirty-sixth ward, $3,000.

The following cases were dismissed:

C. House, L. Childs, Wm. Watson, J. Sconce, John Pecshmont, of Twentieth ward; Elwood Taylor, Thos. H. English, Thomp. Phillips, Jas. Such, John T. Mecomb, J. S. A. Hutchinson, J. R. & A. Murdoch, Henry Kain, of Twenty-second ward; G. R. Flowers, Wm. Hageman, J. B. Eyl, G. F. McCain, E. E. Burnett, of Twenty-third ward; John B. Dalzell, of Twenty-fourth ward; Emma Lawrence, Twenty-sixth ward; Joseph Keeling, P. R. Hughes, Joseph Keeling & Co., Twenty-seventh ward; H. Reiman, Twenty-eighth ward; Geo. Kin, J. S. Finney, of the Ninth ward; Cunningham, Thirteenth ward; A. P. Norton, Lewis S. Gold, J. C. Mellendick and George Chivers, Thirty-second ward; John C. Shaler, George McCartney, A. McCartney, John Heddock, John Afper, Thirty-fifth ward; Thomas Rankin, Thirty-fourth ward; R. Bebb, Thirty-sixth ward; James S. Negley, Twentieth ward; Ad. Arthurs, Thirteenth ward, proceedings cc and refused.

The following were referred to the Assessor: Geo. Finely, A. A. Wormcastle, Elizabeth Garber, W. H. Bennitson, Agent, Twentieth ward; W. F. Sonn, Twenty second ward; Jane T. McElroy, Twenty third ward; Kelly's plan; J. T. Evans, Thirtieth ward; John Woods, Geo. Metzketter, Thomas Nesbit, Thirty second ward; Andrew McVay, Thirty-third ward; John S. Klaus, Sixth ward; James Fulton, Thirteenth ward. In the matter of the Winebiddle estates, it was ordered that no action be taken where appeals were not filed.

The Train
LEAVES
at 10:23 for the
Great Sale at
GLENDALE
TO-DAY,
Free Tickets,
A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

Some 2 Acres.
and dwellings among the property to be sold at
GLENDALE
to-day.
Train leaves 10:23 A. M.
A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

BLACK DIAMONDS.

Another Convention of the Coal Miners Yesterday.

Discussion on a Scale of Prices—The Action of the Previous Convention Explained—Arguments Pro and Con in Favor of the Revised Scale—Lively Discussions—Divisions of Opinion—A Uniform Scale Adopted—Good Results Expected—The President of the M. P. & P. A. Tenders his Resignation—The Matter Laid Over—Full Report of the Proceedings.

Yesterday morning the coal miners of Allegheny county re-convened in Delegate Convention to revise their scale of prices as adopted at their last Convention. The following article compiled by Mr. Davis, editor of the *Labor Tribune*, will thoroughly explain the scale of prices, and the misunderstanding that was had between the miners in regard to the same:

"A week ago a Miners' Delegate Convention met and adopted the following price:

¾ inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels.

1 inch screen, $3.50 per 100 bushels, and 40 cents per bushels for nut coal.

1¼ inch screen, $3.50 per 100 bushels, and 90 cents for nut coal.

1½ inch screen, $3.50 per 100 bushels, and $ 50 for nut coal.

For lump, nut and slack weighed altogether, 85 cents per ton.

This scale was prepared by a committee of five, of which Mr. Augus Stiener was Chairman. Immediately upon the return of the delegates to their homes, a discussion arose as to the meaning of the scale, some asserting that the 1¼ inch screen meant $3.50 per hundred bushels of lump coal, and $1.50 for as much nut coal as would be contained in two additional bushels of lump, which interpretation made the cost of digging about five cents per bushel—the former price paid. Others contended that the scale meant $1.50 for one hundred bushels nut, or 1½ cents per bushel for as much nut coal as would be made in the screening of coal over the 1¼ inch screen on to a ¾ inch screen. Meetings were at once held all over the county to protest against this action of the Convention, and in many cases the delegates were censured for permitting such a scale to receive their sanction.

There is no safer discrimination in favor of large screens; the very point it has been the study of the miners for years to root out of existence. The unsatisfactory results of the Convention resulted in a partial resumption of work in the Monongahela river, no less than nine works between Lysle's and Springhill, being at work at present writing. Gray, of Saw Mill Run, rushed for a three-fourths inch screen and started his works at once. His operations are ringing "Glory hallelujah" over it. The men are earning $4 37½ when they got $5 00 before."

A large number of delegates were sent to the *Labor Tribune* to learn the official rendering of the scale, and were met by Secretary Archibald, who re-affirmed the interpretation given that the scale meant 3½ cents for lump over an inch and a half screen, and 1¼ cents per bushel for nut screened out of it.

TO ADD TO THE COMPLICATION,

three of the five of the committee who made the scale, asserted the contrary rendering. In the meantime, Mr. McIntosh, of the N. Y. & C. Gas Coal Company, called on Messrs. Stiener and Archibald, to learn whether the miners meant what they proposed. On receiving positive assurance that they did, and that they had started to work for three and a half cents for lump and one and a half for nut over one and a half inch screen, he at once made an effort to have his men at Turtle Creek, Peter's Creek, and Plum Creek resume on the proposed terms, but the men refused on the ground that a general misunderstanding prevailed as to the meaning of the scale. A demand was made on Secretary Archibald to call a delegate convention to meet on Thursday of the week and the time was fixed for this morning.

It became evident that the action of the last Convention would be ignored by the county, but it also appeared that not three men among all the delegates understood the scale. There is an unfair discrimination in favor of large screens, the very point it has been the study of the miners for years to root out of existence. The unsatisfactory action of the Convention resulted in a partial resumption of work on the Monongahela river, no less than nine works between Lysle's and Spring Hill being at present in operation."

The Convention assembled in Workingmen's Hall, in English's building on Fourth avenue. Mr. John Watt, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. Archibald officiated as Secretary.

The call of the roll showed that about seventy pits were represented.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and after some corrections being made to them, approved.

On motion, none but delegates were allowed to participate in the discussion.

The President suggested that the action of the former Convention first be considered.

Mr. Shaw moved that inasmuch as there was considerable diversity of opinion in reference to the scale recently adopted, that Mr. Augustus Stiener, the Chairman of that committee, be requested to explain the full scale. Agreed to.

MR. STIENER EXPLAINS

Mr. Stiener went into a long explanation of the scale adopted at the last Convention. He said that this scale would allow them the same prices that they received a year ago, and he also intimated that a higher scale might have produced a strike, which was against the miners wishes, who wished to settle this matter amicably if possible, and to secure harmony of action between the river and railroad miners, and the matter would not be left with a committee, but settled by the Convention entire. He again desired to impress upon the miners, that they would lose nothing by the scale of prices adopted at the last meeting. The scale if, as aimed by same, the miners would lose $1.20 on the hundred, then the coal operators had all long been acting dishonestly with the miners, and there was no need of the legislation and the turmoil of the past three years. The coal operators, under the new scale, would be confined to give correct weight, and with the prices of last year, would certainly be a gain to the miners' favor.

Mr. Archibald, also a member of the Committee, made a statement, and said that as soon as his misunderstanding arose he withheld all instruction, stating that the scale would have to be revised.

NO CHANGE IN PRICES OVER INCH AND A HALF SCREEN.

Mr. Bodes said he came to the Convention instructed not to make any change in the price of coal passing once over an inch and a half screen. His understanding was that $3.50 for a hundred bushels for coal passing over an 1½ inch screen, and $1 50 for the nut coal coming out of one hundred bushels of coal.

A delegate said that he understood the scale just as the previous speaker had stated.

A delegate then suggested that the previous scale be reconsidered.

Mr. Shaw hoped that final action would be taken and maintained. The miners were piling up action after action without carrying out anything.

The action of the last Convention was then reconsidered.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE CALLED FOR.

The question as to how the scale should be considered then became a matter of great controversy, whether it should be considered by the Convention in the form of a Committee of the Whole, or whether it should be disposed of in the Convention proper. It was finally agreed, however, that a Committee on the Whole be formed. Mr. Street was chosen Chairman of the Committee.

Numerous propositions were then offered for the consideration of the committee, among which were the following: A proposition to adopt a uniform scale of $3 50 per hundred bushels passing over a three fourth inch screen, and eighty cents per ton for all descriptions of coal to be weighed together at the pit mouth.

A delegate stated that he was instructed to vote for ninety cents per ton. Eighty cents would be equivalent to only $3.22 per 100 bushels passing over a ¾ inch screen. The principle of weighing coal together at the top of the hill seems to give general satisfaction among the great majority all along the railroads, according to another delegate, and such a plan should be favorably acted upon by the meeting. He thought that another proposition was made to adopt the scale gotten up at the last meeting. Mr. Weaver wanted to know if this action of theirs would not create a strike. He wanted no strike. Everything was to be gained by moderation. For the day of strikes is gone. Let us look at the needs of the operators and ascertain how they will accept the payment per ton. I think myself they will "kick" against it.

MEETS HIS VIEWS.

Mr. Chambers said the suggestion to have pay per ton for all coal mined met his views exactly and he thought no operator could have a hole to escape from working under such a schedule. He did not believe any man would be so unfair as to resist working under such a scale. The miner wants to be paid for his labor, and this can only be done by weighing at the pit mouth of all coal mined. He said they should receive the sympathy of the public and the support of the public press, because they only asked to be paid for the coal mined, that all the coal mined back and everything else, be brought out and sent into our market.

Mr. Stiener and others spoke adversely to forcing a scale of prices, this was just what they wanted to avoid.

The hour of noon having arrived the committee took a recess until one o'clock.

The Afternoon Session

The Convention resumed its deliberations in Committee of the whole at one o'clock, Mr. Street occupying the chair. The matters under discussion were the two propositions brought before the Convention at the morning session. The motion making eighty cents a price for all coal weighed together was finally put to a vote and voted down in most unanimously.

Several delegates then made remarks and suggestions as to the scale of prices.

Mr. Archibald said he thought they were

ASSUMING TOO MUCH

by saying whether the coal should be weighed or measured; that had always been the prerogative of the operator. He illustrated his point by saying: "Suppose a man should conclude to build a house, and should employ a bricklayer. The latter would not say, 'now, you have your house made so, and I will build it for you.' No; the man who would employ the bricklayer, would tell him how he wanted that house built. The matter at issue between us and our employers is to obtain a fair remuneration for our wages and if we get beyond that we shall be swamped. If we get beyond this, the result will be a protracted strike; and I don't think that any one in this room wants that. I don't think you are afraid to strike to maintain your rights, but if you can get those rights without a strike, so much the better. As the advantage is now against us, we should be cautious. These are my views, and I hope that whatever is done will be done wisely and judiciously."

Mr. Mahsfield thought the operators better able to take care of themselves than were the miners.

The next business was the consideration of the motion establishing a three-fourth inch screen as an uniform one, and also as a substitute for the entire scale adopted at the last Convention. This question was put to a vote and carried with but one dissenting voice.

DISCUSSING THE NEW SCALE.

The Committee then transformed itself into a Convention proper, and proceeded to consider the report made by the Committee of the Whole. Numerous amendments were offered to the resolution reported. The first one, that five cents be asked for all coal passing over a one and a half inch screen was rejected. Mr. Weaver moved that a 1¼ inch screen be adopted in case the operators are willing to pay four dollars per hundred bushels for all coal passing over the screen, and two dollars for nut in the coal passing over an 1¼ inch screen which was taken up.

Mr. Archibald stated that he had received a dispatch from the men in Pool No. 4, stating that they were holding a meeting at Fayette, on the Monongahela river. Mr. Archibald said that $3.50 per hundred bushels was all they asked for a ¾ inch screen, for as the screen diminished in size, so in proportion did the nut coal diminish.

MR. WATT SAYS A WORD.

The President, Mr. Watt then arose. He said that he was working at a different class of coal from either river or railroad men, therefore he could speak independently and not be accused of sycophancy. He said the real question at issue between the employer and employe was not a matter of wages, but honest weights and measures. If the proprietors complied with the question of wages the matter would not yet be settled. It was, as he said before, a question of honest and just measurement in the weighing and measuring of the coal they mined. All they asked was

JUST AND HONEST MEASUREMENT,

and that is why the miners of Washington, Fayette and Allegheny counties met in convention to discuss these matters. He was not exactly working on either river or railroad. The speaker alluded to causes of the rise and fall in prices, and stated that the reaction that was working now commenced in April, and were it not for the screen bill, prices would be materially reduced to day. It was wrong to demand more for river men. What was fair among the poor was also fair among the rich, and his aim was to see even handed justice done to all. You might as well try to stem the ocean in its vast current as to regulate the prices for the mining of coal, computing the difference between railroad and river. What had been done in previous conventions to fix rates? Nothing. It stopped for want of coal, did you not go right to work in the banks to get coal to start them again. This clanking of interest between rail and river men would not do. There were two measures now in use by the exchanges. The fact is you want a uniform basis. To this I prepare it with a sense of right, and wrong, and honesty, and justice, and then suppose we fail, we fail like honest men. No convention or body of men can fix a uniform scale of wages for more than three months on a fair and right basis. There was no use of pulling apart on the matter. He wanted them calmly to consider and see whither they are drifting lest they swamp themselves.

Mr. Hensico said that

THE MARKETS WERE GLUTTED WITH COAL

and that he had heard it so stated, but he knew better. He had read that morning that a general strike would prove a calamity to our manufacturing interests just now. He said the market was not stocked, nearly all the coal had gone down the river at the late rise. There never was a month of July known when coal was so scarce as it is at present. He knew of fourteen barges waiting to be loaded at one pit. He looked upon this braggadocia of the proprietors of pits merely as an act to scare the miners. He wanted them not to have the wool pulled over their eyes, but to look at and study this matter squarely and fairly.

Another delegate stated that all coal was sent down the river at the last rise in the river, to the lower ports, and that mills would have to stop if a strike was inaugurated.

Another speaker arose and said he was sorry he could not agree with the previous speaker, that he was compelled to contradict him, for he, for himself, knew that there was

AMPLE SUPPLY OF COAL MINED

to last for some time to come.

The President then called for the motion that was before the Convention, on the scale of prices. The motion was put, but a division was called, which resulted in, ayes, 35—nays, 10. The price list which was adopted, and upon which many delegates did not vote, is as follows:

Four dollars per one hundred bushels for all coal mined over a one and a half inch screen, and two dollars for every one hundred bushels of nut coal passing through the screen and over the one-half inch screen under 1, and three dollars and fifty cents for all coal mined over a three quarter inch screen.

ASKING FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

Several delegates then asked for instructions in regard to what they should do if this scale is not complied with.

A delegate then stated that Keeling's coal works at Pit No. 1 had cut their wagons to comply with the demand of seventy-six pounds to the bushel. He wanted to know if they would have to change again now, to conform to the new scale.

The following resolution was then introduced:

Resolved, That we recommend that all men that are now working by the measure adopt the scale as being the practice of the county.

This resolution evoked much discussion. Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Aliquippa, spoke. He asked for unity of action in this subject. Not only in unity of action, but in a universal price for all. In order to obtain this, they must pull as one man together, and then make their demand. At the adjournment of the last Convention some of the delegates proceeded to their trusts, for when they went home they circulated false reports. He hoped that none of them would do that now, but remain true to their cause, as all honest men should.

OBJECTS TO COERCION.

Mr. Stiener said the law as it stood at present called for 1168 cubic inches to the bushel, he was not in favor of changing that. He objected to this dictation business, he wanted to put himself right, and also remain consistent. He wanted to leave it to the men themselves.

Mr. Shaw here arose and wanted to know if the action of the Convention was final. He wanted to know if those who acted contrary to law. He wanted to know if there were to be no other measures made. He merely asked for mercy from the Convention; he wanted them to look well as to what they were doing. They were not treating some of them right. If they were cast into a minority, he submitted. He judged from the sense of the Convention that no provision large enough to cover the miners of Allegheny county had been made, the majority of railroad men being ignored.

Mr. Street said it was both principles that were standing in the way, that would not allow an understanding in favor of measurements. He would only recommend what they should do, but did not want to force them.

SEVENTY SIX POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL.

A delegate wanted to know that if the wagons were cut down to seventy-six pounds to the bushel, would they be allowed to go with them.

Mr. Rodgers explained that five cents a bushel was a raise on the former price.

The resolution was finally adopted.

A delegate from Irwin Station asked for information in regard to his pit. He said they worked by the ton of 2,240 pounds.

Mr. Watt said that their country should have the same scale and organization as this. The seventy cents a ton and fourteen cents advance, as he explained, on the ton of two thousand pounds, that they asked, would be much above the price as adopted, seventy cents a bushel.

INTERVENTION PROBLEMS.

Mr. Shaw once more arose and wanted to know by what power the Convention commanded or demanded the scale of prices adopted today. What they had done to-day they had no right to do, and they were in no position to do it. All attempts hitherto made by the Convention have proved failures, and this would prove another. Their action of to-day would fail. The season was against them. His pit was an independent one; they were not supplying the Pittsburgh market, but they shipped their coal westward, and he did not see by what means they had a right to comply with the demands of this Convention.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Watt here arose and said he did so far from the fact that the presidency of the Association had proved too much for him. He asked that his resignation be accepted.

Here Mr. Hensco arose and commenced to speak, when the President called him to order, but he kept on, and went on to answer the remarks of Mr. Shaw at length. He thought the gentleman was mistaken, and wanted to know what the drift of his argument meant.

Mr. Wagner was not afraid of anything that had been done. They did not ask anything out of the way.

A RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Archibald then read the following resolution which was lost:

Resolved, That we, the miners of the Camden Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, intend to resume work if they keep on loading our barges on the Fourth pool.

The chairman then read a communication from the miners at Stoner's works, stating that they would resume as soon as their wagons were cut down to the standard, and branded according to law.

A delegate wanted to know what they would do if the scale of prices is not complied with by the operators.

The Chair stated that their action was final.

A delegate—"It means a strike, I believe."

The Chair—"Yes, that's it."

An explanation was then made that the coal exchanges had signified their willingness to arbitrate, and no doubt the whole matter would be amicably settled.

The resolution as to the resignation of the President was then laid over for the action of the next Convention. After this, the Convention adjourned.

This Morning.

This Morning crowds going
to the great sale crowds going
at Glendale
to the great sale at Glendale
train leaves 10:23 A. M.
train leaves 10:23 A. M.
A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

Important to Teamsters.

For a good, substantial home-made wagon, cart, or other wheeled vehicles, go to the old established manufactory of Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, Marion avenue, Allegheny. They have on hand a good assortment of wagons, of all kinds, and make to order any kind of vehicle which may be desired. Their terms are reasonable, as they have the advantages of long experience, abundant facilities, and a profitable trade. They also do a large repairing business, and will guarantee satisfaction both as to quality of material and workmanship.

This Morning.

Come and go with
the crowd to the great
sale at Glendale
train leaves 10:23 A. M.
A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

Take Care of the Children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a pleasant, mild neutralizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. It should be in every house where there are children.

ANNEXATION ACCOUNTS.

COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

The Late South Side Boroughs—Their Assets and Liabilities—The Existing Condition of Affairs—A Good Average Showing—An Interesting Document.

Yesterday in the District Court Mr. Charles C. Montooth presented the report of the Commissioners appointed some time ago by the Court to audit the accounts of the recently annexed South Side boroughs, and to ascertain their assets and liabilities. The Commissioners spent a long time at their work, and the report, which is quite voluminous, will be found below.

The Commissioners first cite the act of Assembly under which they were appointed and state their duties.

First—To ascertain the debts and other liabilities, and the annual interest chargeable thereon, that was owing by each of the South Side boroughs at the time of their annexation with the city.

Second—To ascertain the property owned, and to determine the value thereof, to consider the revenue therefrom, &c.

Third—To ascertain the total separate indebtedness of each, crediting property owned and accounting the indebtedness. The excess of separate indebtedness of each borough to be compared with the assessed value of taxable property in each as appears upon the official records of the County Commissioner's office, the ratio or proportion between said indebtedness and values of property in each to be ascertained and then to fix a rate of special tax to be separately levied and collected in each borough sufficient to pay said separate indebtedness of each within a reasonable time, and not to exceed fifty years.

Fourth—The Commission was empowered to demand and receive from the proper officials accurate statements of the assets and liabilities of the several boroughs in order to assist it in the performance of its duties.

Fifthly—The Commission was then requested to prepare and submit to your honorable court a full report of all its proceedings and a statement in detail of the debts owing and of the property owned by each of the said boroughs, and of such rates of special tax to be separately levied and collected in each as it might deem most equitable and just to all parties interested.

The Commission was qualified and organized on the 6th day of February, 1873, by electing Mr. Harbaugh chairman, and Charles C. Montooth, secretary. The officials of the several boroughs of the South Side, annexed to the city, were duly notified and requested to prepare and submit, when called upon, true and accurate statements of the liabilities of and property owned by each of said boroughs under oath. Prompt attention was given by the officials, and the labors of the Commission were greatly aided. The Commissioners have met regularly and have visited all the boroughs, made personal examinations of all public property, and have carefully scrutinized all returns made by them of liabilities, discussed questions with citizens, and had an expression from them as to the length of time they desired in which to pay off their indebtedness.

OMNIBUS BOROUGH—TWENTY FOURTH WARD.

This ward is favorably mentioned in the report for its prosperous condition. Its indebtedness is slight. The statement shows, first, total indebtedness; second, total amount of property; third, separate indebtedness, assessed valuation as taken from the county records and the tax levied by the commissioners. The last is herewith given as reported by the commission, viz:

Total indebtedness	$19,035 19
Total property	15,826 32
Separate indebtedness	3,208 87
Assessed valuation	213,400 00

The commission fix a tax of five mills per yeek, which will pay off this indebtedness in about four years.

BIRMINGHAM—TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH WARDS.

Some difficulty was experienced in arranging matters in this borough, for which reason it has been delivered to us it was discovered that there were paving bonds outstanding, of which there was no record. Late officers of the borough were then communicated with, and it was decided to add certain for persons holding bonds to present the same, which was done. It was found necessary to require holders to probate their claims, because there was no record of credits. The authorities claimed credit for amounts due from parties for paving, &c., against which claims the statute had long since begun to operate; also claims against dealers for business tax, the right of the b rough to collect which was disputed. They also claimed credits for amounts due for wharfage, these being also disputed. The commission in dealing with the Citizens' Ferry declined to allow these claims. If hereafter paid the borough will receive credit therefore. A history of the dispute is then given by the report as to the ownership of the ferry from Seventeenth to Twenty-sixth street in this borough, it being alike claimed by the borough authorities and also by the property owners abutting thereon. The Commission in passing upon the separate indebtedness have valued the wharf, returned two amounts as separate indebtedness and have fixed a certain rate of tax but reported an alternative finding as to time of payment, &c. That should it be hereafter determined that the borough has the title vested in it, then it will require about twenty-five years in which to pay off the indebtedness, but if it should appear that the title vests in the property holders afore said, then it will require about thirty-five years to liquidate the indebtedness. In valuing the property of this ward we based the result which would be realized at a cash sale, there being nothing definite in the shape of revenue. The city gains in this borough a valuable addition to her territory.

SEPARATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Assets.	
Borough property	$ 18,420 69
Outfalls, sinks and sundries	24,840 21
Wharf from Seventeenth to Twenty-sixth streets valued at	25,000 00
Liabilities	
Bonds and claims of individuals	$223,937 60
Total assets without wharf	43,260 90
Separate indebtedness	$180,676 70
Indebtedness with wharf included in assets	$155,676 70
Taxable valuation Twenty fifth ward	506,694 00
Taxable valuation Twenty-sixth ward—First ward, East Birmingham	540,414 00
	$1,049,108 00

The Commission fix a tax of fifteen mills per year, which will pay off the separate indebtedness, with its accrued interest, in the times hereinbefore mentioned.

ST. CLAIR BOROUGH—TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

No trouble was experienced in arranging the affairs of this borough. The liabilities are as follows:

Total Indebtedness	$5,413 98
Total Assets	1,729 49
Indebtedness	$3,684 49
Assessed Valuation	$213,990 00

The Commission fix a tax of five mills per yeek, which will pay off this indebtedness in about four years.

BIRMINGHAM—TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH WARDS.

The old Borough is congratulated by the Commission in being unburthened with debt. With a splendid market house, engine house and wharf at a reasonable valuation, being almost alone sufficient to set off the entire indebtedness. In arriving at the valuation of the property the net revenue was considered. The statement in gross is as follows:

Liabilities (bonds) and deducting $2,600 estimated amount paid thereon	$122,301 25
Total assets	122,301 25
Indebtedness	None.
Assessed valuation.	
1st Precinct	431,773
2nd Precinct	458,495
	$890,268

SOUTH PITTSBURGH—THIRTIETH WARD.

This ward has no indebtedness, having enough property to cover its liabilities. There being no revenue, the Commission arrived at the valuation by considering what it would be worth at a public sale:

Total indebtedness	$ 11,199 49
Assets	11,199 49
Indebtedness—none	
Total valuation	428,770 00

ALLENTOWN THIRTY FIRST WARD.

This borough has incurred a slight indebtedness since it has been incorporated, and the tax fixed, when levied and collected, will pay it off in a short time, simply leaving the citizens then to bear taxation for city purposes. The ward owns no property.

Total indebtedness	$ 1,503 20
Assessed valuation	100,202 00

The commission fix a tax of four mills per year, which will pay off the indebtedness with its interest in four years.

MT. WASHINGTON—THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

Only within the last two years has this borough incurred indebtedness to any extent. A few articles taken possession of by the city are credited.

Liabilities	$ 10,000 00
Assets	577 67
Indebtedness	9,422 33
Taxable valuation	289,663 00

The commissioners fix a tax in this borough of five mills per year, which will pay off the bonded debt with its accrued interest in about twelve years.

MONONGAHELA BOROUGH—THIRTY-THIRD WARD.

This borough has no liabilities. Its assets are as follows:

Cash, Geo. W. Jope, Treasurer	$ 394 00
20 gas lamps, at $39 dollars each	780 00
	$ 1,174 00

There being no indebtedness the Commission are relieved from the necessity of fixing a tax, simply giving the assessed valuation at $231,559.

WEST PITTSBURGH—THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.

In this ward the Commission give credit for a building used for Council chamber, &c., which was destroyed by fire since the city authorities took possession of it.

Total indebtedness	$ 4,500 00
Borough property	2,098 75
Indebtedness	2,401 25
Assessed valuation	273,552 00

The commission fix a tax of five mills per yeek, which will pay off the indebtedness with its accrued interest in two years.

UNION BOROUGH—THIRTY FIFTH WARD.

This borough has no property. Its total liabilities are $141.02, and the assessed valuation is $113,674.

The commission fix a rate of tax of four and one-half mills per year which will pay off the indebtedness with its interest in one year.

TEMPERANCEVILLE—THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.

The indebtedness of this borough is greater in proportion to its total valuation than any of the other South Side districts, being almost one-fourth thereof, but under the paving law in force before its consolidation three-fifths of it was contracted, the property holders advancing the money to carry on the street improvements and the borough giving them its bonds payable in ten years, so that a greater portion of the amount realized from taxation will be appropriated to these bondholders who really aid themselves. Under this arrangement there will be no great hardship. The indebtedness reported below will be increased by the cost of paving streets under contract and unfinished January 1, 1873, for which city bonds will be issued, and which the citizens of the borough will be obliged to redeem.

Total assets	$3,612 63
Liabilities	57,777 95
Indebtedness	54,165 32
Taxable valuation	220,562 00

The Commission fix a tax of fifteen mills per year which will pay off the debt with its accrued interest in about twenty-five years.

In closing their report the Commission would state that from a close observation of the condition of the several boroughs with which it had to do, they are convinced that the boroughs will be every day benefitted by their annexation to Pittsburgh. It is true that for a few years they will be obliged to bear a greater taxation than before, yet they will be compensated in the future in advantages which they have never yet enjoyed.

The city of Pittsburgh proper in turn should be justly proud of her new acquisitions. She will be obliged to shoulder an additional debt equal in amount to the value of the property transferred to her by the several new districts, but she may well do this for such valuable return made her by the boroughs. It is indeed a happy union, and the future will bear with it every proof of the success of this great consolidation.

WILLIAM HARBAUGH,
ALEX. GORDON,
W. DEWEES WOOD,
} Commissioners.

The Court, in receiving the report, ordered it to be filed, and fixed the 23d day of August, 1873, as the day upon which the authorities of said several districts interested in the rate of special taxation fixed by the Commissioners shall, if dissatisfied therewith, appear by counsel and make known their objections, otherwise a decree fixing the rates recommended will be made, &c.

BREVITIES.

····The U. S. District Court adjourned yesterday and the officials are expected home today.

····The work of erecting poles for the fire alarm telegraph on the South Side has been commenced.

····The Enterprise and Ottawa base ball club